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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th Oct.
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M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7303	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	C Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

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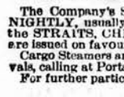

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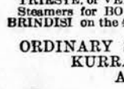

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 6th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
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KING'S SHROPSHIRE L. I.,

Will give a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment
On FRIDAY, 7TH, AND MONDAY, 10TH
OCTOBER, 1898.
Under the Patronage of Lt.-Col. COLLETTE and OFFICERS of the King's Shropshire L. I.

At 9-30 Sharp.
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING"
Comedietta in One Act by Theyre Smith.
AT 10-30,
A SHORT CONCERT
of Four Songs including an entirely Original Comic Duet and Dance,
THE PRIDE OF THE B. V. A.
By Messrs. Carpenter and Bettsworth
AT 11
THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER & CO.,
a One Act Farcical Comedy by A. M. Heathcote.
Detailed Programme in the Daily Papers, Later on.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

PLEASE NOTE.—As numerous complaints were received at the last performance about the Programme being too long, the Management beg to state that carriages may with confidence be ordered for 11-30.

ADMISSION: RS. 3, 2, & 1.
Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to 2nd & 3rd Seats.
Lieut. MARKHAM, K.S.L.I.,
Supt. Officer, A.D. C.
"VIVAT REGINA IMPERATRIX."

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHLDERS of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of October, 1898, to the 17th day of October, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th September, 1898.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898, at 5 p.m., for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of October, 1898, to the 17th day of October, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th September, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act XII of 1895
and
In the matter of the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

DAVID EBENEZER GOSTLING of Dalal Street, Bombay, Civil Engineer and Architect, ALLAN FREDERICK TURNER of Hamamom Street, Bombay, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court and Coroner of Bombay, FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI of Apollo Street, Bombay, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, HENRY JEFFREY MILES, Deputy Sheriff of this Hon'ble Court, JOHN REED of Apollo Street, Bombay Branch, Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, and HENRY ALFRED HANDLEY PAYNE of Esplanade Road, Bombay, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, the Directors of the above-named Company.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act XII of 1895 by the Directors of the above Society for an order confirming a Special Resolution passed by the said Society amending the Memorandum of Association of the said Society as follows:—"That in clause III of the Memorandum of Association of the Society the words "and to make advances from the funds of the Society to such of the Policy-holders as may from time to time desire accommodation" be added after the words "of the above object."

All persons having any cause to show why the said Special Resolution should not be confirmed are hereby required to attend at the Chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY, at the High Court House at 10-15 A.M., on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, 1898, when in default of cause being so shown the said Special Resolution will be duly confirmed.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1898.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 5th day of October, 1898.

Messrs. ALLAN F. TURNER,
Petitioner's Attorney.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

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MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

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WANTED, a Native DRAFTSMAN, of good experience for an Engineering Establishment, one havin a good knowledge of Mill and other works will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to "No. 55," care of this Paper.

BOILERMAKER ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED. Permanent post for a good man. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Engineers, Byculla.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

RECEIVED Grand Ornamental Palace Hand Organs and Portable Street Organs, from Rs. 450, to 2,000 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1888:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me: I have had no return of it since..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AT the 12th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held in the Mill Premises on the 29th September a DIVIDEND at the Rate of SIX PER CENT per Share was declared free of Income Tax.

A. JOHN AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500. Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
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1. CANS TIN KEROSINE OIL, EMPTY.
2. CASES WOODEN KEROSINE TIN, EMPTY.
3. CASKS OIL, TAR, ETC., EMPTY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1898, for any or either of above lots.

TENDERS to be binding for the PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS from date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS. As usual for each lot prior to delivery.

TENDER FORMS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, which in being returned, must be accompanied by a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPOORA, 5TH STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Asla Bhulla Gumna Kewa, Hema Deepa, and Pitha Praga, trading as Asla Bhulla and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Shivlingoo Luxoomun, Pudumeally and his wife Bhoomabai, by virtue of a possession mortgage-deed, dated 22nd October, 1896, all that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in the city and sub-registration district of Bombay, at Camatipoora 5th Street, assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1175, Street No. 92, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3845, new No. 10599, new Survey No. 6115, and containing by admeasurement about forty-two and five-ninths square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Tookaram Rajuna, on the west by the property of Kashinath and Dinanath Bapuji, on the north by the Camatipoora 5th Street, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
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PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

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Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

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BOMBAY.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent couch; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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Apply to
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
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PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"		12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
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Karrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from M

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 90,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Geneva, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1898-9.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Comme r c i a l Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.a.	88
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	88	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Lt.	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Calaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	225-8-80	775
Franoli	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khanzaman	240	450	450	Rs 60	440
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munmar M	300	250	a	15	230
New Herar	900	500	500	dvd Rs20	580
New Indian	200	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales.	1200	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	600		dvd 65	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Balfham Pile	5,000	10	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	900	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	216xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	330xd
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Agencies & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	18
Laroias & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	115
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	118
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	dvd R023	425
Soundy & Co.	4,000	100		5	70
Treasurer & Co.	2,000	500		0	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	500	100		100	140
Telephone Co.	9,200	250		dvdRs8½	26½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	900	Nil	75
Alliance	4,50	1,100	all	...	365
Ank Indian	1,34	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 195	15
Bombay Uni ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	505
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,190
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	565
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Dolabe Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	460
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Gurnibhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	395
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	270
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	450
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	475
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Hullonghs	1,500	500	500	25	815
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,410
Hydercbad	700	1,000	1,000	40	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	230
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	810
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	190
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mac kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	205
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,207½
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Ammoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	90
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1'8, 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	120
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1 085
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	660
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,900
Soondercap	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	575
Sasoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5	0 dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	372
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	400
Vemishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co, Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water 3-1m., 2-17a. Low water, 8-29m., 8-25a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Graham's Building, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.
Novelty Theatre, D'Arc's Marionettes, 9-15 p.m.

THE concluding lines of a leaderette on Doctor Busch's "Secret Pages," which were misprinted in yesterday's paper, should read as follows:—He (Bismarck) despised the South Germans almost as much as he hated the French. He might well have been as unwilling as Prince Frederick confessed himself to be to sink Prussian individuality in the German aggregate. The Crown Prince and Bismarck each professed the same creed as regards the divine right of Prussia to swallow up the rest and the same horror of her being absorbed by Germany. How could either of them have proposed a step which he considered retrograde and mistaken? But they both claimed to have proposed it. It is clear that we have not yet got at the bed-rock of fact in the strange and eventful revelation of 1870-71.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Tuesday.

SIGNOR SCRINZI.—We are informed that Signor Scrinzi, formerly a Bombay musician, and at present a London professional is compelled to leave England owing to ill health caused by the climate, and will resume his work in our city very soon.

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES.—The performance of M D'Arc's Marionettes continue to draw a fairly large gathering every night. There will be a change of programme this Thursday evening when the spectacular drama Babes in the Wood will be presented.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September 1898 was 3262 the daily average being 109. New Admissions 829, Parsees 597, Hindoos 1409, Mahomedans 660, Christians 590, 43 Children were Vaccinated this month.

THEFT AT GRANT'S BUILDINGS.—Mr. W. A Collins, residing at Grant's Buildings, has reported to the police that a box belonging to his ayah was forced open some time during the last month and Rs. 50 in cash and currency notes, together with sundry articles of wearing apparel, abstracted there from.

FEAST OF ST. MICHAEL'S AT UPPER MAHIM.—The titular feast of St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, was celebrated on Sunday last. The Church was tastefully decorated for the occasion, High mass began at 10 a.m. when a vast concourse of parishioners and others were present. During mass the Church Choir played creditably the Mercandantes Mass as arranged by E. J. Biedermann.

THEFT ON BOARD A TROOPSHIP.—Mrs. Payton, a stewardess on board the hired Transport Nubia, has reported to the police that on the 3rd instant she left her cabin on the lower deck and went up on the upper deck. When she returned to the cabin about three hours after, she found that one of her boxes had been broken open and a half hoop diamond ring, valued at £23, a gold bangle, worth £7, and other jewellery and cash, in all property collectively valued at £50 stolen therefrom.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dharamsy Muljl, Narandas Ruttonsey, Naranji Muljl, and Purmanund Liladhar were again charged withforgery and using as genuine forged documents to wit, four shares of the Mofussil Company belonging to Hansraj Parmanand, Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusji, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Crawford and Mr. Smetham, solicitors, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defence. The magistrate remarked that he would pass an order for the committal of the accused on Monday next as a *prima facie* case had been made out against them and in the meantime he adjourned the case to enable the accused to apply to the High Court for their release on bail.

VAGRANCY.—Before Mr. W.C. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Charles Hardford, a European aged twenty-five years, was charged with being a vagrant. The accused was declared a vagrant about two months ago and sent to the Workhouse Hardford remained there for about a month, when he broke from that place and absconded to Poona, where he was arrested and brought back to Bombay. He was placed before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of escaping from the Workhouse and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. On the expiry of the term of imprisonment Hardford was released from the jail and was again seen wandering about the town without any ostensible means of subsistence. His Worship ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse again.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Haiyat Malook and Karim Abdool were charged by Inspector Wade with housebreaking and theft of a bundle of clothes and some silver ornaments of the aggregate value of about Rs. 100 belonging to Rasool Yakoob a Mahomedan residing at Goghari Mahla. Mr. Olivera Pleader appeared on behalf of the first accused It appeared from the evidence in the case that on Sunday evening the complainant, who was a dealer in milk and oil, noticed from his shop which was opposite the room he lived in a light in his room, and sent his servant Abdool Gafoor to see what the matter was. On Gafoor's going there he saw the first accused jump out of a window and the second accused running down the staircase with a bundle of clothes under his arm. On being subsequently arrested a pair of silver anklets was found on the person of the first accused. The defence was that the case was got up against them by Abdoal Gafoor, who had enmity against the second accused. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to eight months rigorous imprisonment and the second, who had several previous convictions gainst him, to sixteen months hard labour.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur conducted an inquiry into the case in which Goolam Hoosein Sumar charged Meherali Karamsy with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and fraudulent removal and concealment of property. The complainant stated in his information that the accused owed him a sum of Rs. 30 000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 25th June, 1895. A suit had been filed in the High Court in respect of this transaction, but a consent-decree was subsequently obtained on 23rd April, 1898. One of the terms of the decree was that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be paid to Meherali within twenty-four hours of the passing of the decree, and it was also agreed to by the parties that a further sum of Rs, 21,000 should be paid up within a period of two years. The Rs, 21,000 were to be a charge in the nature of a mortgage upon the stock-in-trade and outstandings of Meherali, which were approximately estimated at Rs, 35,000. Subsequent inquiries proved to the complainant that the market value of the goods and the outstandings were not of a va lue exceeding Rs, 25,000. Moreover, Meherali had removed goods of considerable value from the godowns they had been previously stored in and over which the complainant had dominion under the decree, to godowns in other places. Hence the charges. Mr. Hormusji, solicitor, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Payne, solicitor. After further evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

FORGERY OF A CHEQUE ON THE NATIONAL BANK.

A MONEY-CHANGER LOSES R. 80.

A CASE of forgery of a cheque for R80 on the National Bank was traced to-day. A money-changer produced at the National Bank this morning the cheque, which purported to be signed by Messrs. Leechman & Co. The man alleged that he had cashed it for a Sinhalese man named Hendrick Appu yesterday, the latter stating that he had received it for fibre sold to Messrs. Leechman & Co. The Bank authorities detected the forgery and communicated with Messrs. Leechman & Co., who denied having signed the cheque. The forgery was detected owing to the circumstance that the cheque was written on a leaf from Lieut. Walker's cheque-book, and that circumstance aroused suspicion. Swaris, a peon of Messrs. Bosanquet and Co.'s Office, who was stated by the money-changer to have recommended him to cash the cheque was taken into custody, and an investigation was held by Mr. Assistant Superintendent of Police Trevena assisted by Inspectors F. M. Jansz and Metcalfe. The matter was then placed in the hands of the Police, who so far have been unable to trace the whereabouts of the forger.—*Times of Ceylon* (Friday.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN EVENING PARTY.

IN honour of the marriage of his son, Mr. Hassan Sirdar Oomar Jamall Vuzani gave an evening entertainment to his numerous European, Parsi and Mahomedan friends, at his house, Pydhonie, near the Police Chowki, on Tuesday evening. The approaches to the house, and a long way on the Pydhonie main road, were lit up with numerous lights; the entrance being ornamented with festoons of flowers, palm-leaves and evergreens, with a large proportion of lights of various colours. There were largo and small globe lamps, chandeliers, brackets and other accessories to add to the attractions of the house. The whole floor was covered with rich carpets, and articles of furniture of the best make. Further on a shamiana was erected in which refreshment tables were spread, covered with fruits and pastry and sweets for all classes of the native community, beverages being confined to aerated waters. A Portugese string band was placed at the entrance of the house, and another string band was supplied by the newly arrived company from Austria, consisting of lady and gentlemen performers. This was one of the main sources of amusement for the guest, for the members of this musical company gave both vocal and instrumental music to the great delight of the audience. Among the guests were.—Mr. R. H, Vincent, C.I.E, Commissioner Police, Mrs. Vincent; Mr. G. H. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. Du Boulay, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr. H Payne, solicitor; Mr. J. Leask; Deputy Health Officer; Mr. Pheroze Hosung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate; Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, Rai Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridass; Prince Adul Khan of Junagadh; B. J. the Turkish Cousul for Bombay, Sirdar Mr. Abdul Ali, Messrs. Damoderdass Lukhmidas Khimje, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, of Messrs. Ludha Ibrahim and Co.; Khan Bhhadur Haji Harun Haji Jaffer, Messrs Ratanji Karamsi, Mir Aun Ali, Abdul Razak Bin Kirtaz, Kursondass Chhabildass; Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Dr H N Seervai, Dr Rustam N R Ranina; Dr. Rustamji Dadabhai; Dr Khoja Abdulla Dr A. G. Viegas, Bao Bahadur V K Vandekar; Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Fakirchand Premchand Raychand, Kawasji Edulji Patel, Edalji Rustomji Reporter; Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhai Moosaji; Messrs. Amirudin Tyebji; Hussan Badrudin Tyebji, Nuzmudin Tyebji; Byramjee Nusserwanji Seervai, K N Kabraji; Ismael Kajiji Kurwa, Rutanshaw Dadabhai, Nowroji Sorabji Talati; Mahomed Hoosein Mucba; Dost Mahomed Allana; Aga Abdul Hoosein Shirazi; Haji Jusuf Haji Ismael; Haji Siddik Haji Ibraim Nurani; Abdul Rehman Kadvani; Dr. Munchersshaw Deesana; Haji Cassam Joosuf; Suleman Cassum Mitha; Haji Ismael Hassam; Moulvi Hidaetula Kazi Mahomed Murgay; Haji Mahomed Hussam Tarmahomed; Superintendents MacDermott; Nolan; Grennan, &c., The Sirdar and his brother Mr. Oosman Jamall, and the bridegroom were very attentive to their guests and showed every courtesy to them, introducing them to magnates from up-country, among them were *Syads*, Moolas, and other religious personages, who have come down to Bombay to do honour to their well-known countryman who has made himself so very popular among all classes of people in Bombay. After enjoying three or four hours' hilarity, the guests began to disperse and as they were leaving they were one and all presented with bouquets of flowers and pan supari, besprinkled with rose water, &c. The floral decorations were supplied by the local florist, Mr. Hormusji Ardesir Dubash. There were various devices placed on the walls, on the tables and among the refreshment arrangements. There was a monogram in flowers of the initials of the name of Sardar Oomar Jamall, cunningly designed, and which on the refreshment table showed to much advantage.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE).

CAN A PRACTISING PLEADER BE A MAGISTRATE?

IMPERATRIX VS. JIVANJEE ADAMJEE.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, who, on the 29th August convicted the accused of theft of copper utensils and sentenced him to rigorous imprisenment for six months. Mr. Branson, with Mr. R. R. Desai and Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Branson, after stating the main facts of the case, which have already been published, argued that the appointment of Mr. Spencer, who convicted the accused, was against the provisions of section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which says:—"No pleader who practises in the court of any magistrate in a presidency town or district, shall sit as a magistrate in such court or in any court within the jurisdiction of such court." Mr. Spencer was a practising pleader in the Police Courts, including the court in which he sat as Presidency Magistrate, and he had a very extensive practice, which was confined exclusively to Police Courts. He practised up to the date of his appointment, and it was highly probable he would resume his practice after his temporary appointment came to an end. He was similarly appointed on a previous occasion as a temporary measure; and the temporary appointment having come to an end, he resumed his practice in the Police Courts. These facts were deposed to on an affidavit made by Mr. R. R. Desai, the pleader who instructed the learned counsel, and which was filed with the proceedings. The question, Mr. Branson said, turned upon the construction of section 557. He contended that the word "practises" meant usually and habitually practises; and in support of his contention, the learned counsel cited a ruling in Indian Law Reports, 11 Madras, in which the Madras High Court decided that similar words in section 136 of the Transfer of Property Act, bore a similar construction as was contended for in this case.

Mr. Lang, on the other hand, contended that the word "practises" meant practises at the same time that he is a magistrate. Mr. Spencer ceased to practise as soon as he was appointed to sit on the Bench. The section applied to honorary magistrates in Calcutta, and also to a Bench in which an honorary magistrate was made to sit with a Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Lang referred to the meaning of the word "pleader" as given in the new Criminal Procedure Code, and argued that it applied to all practitioners, including barristers, attorneys, &c. Mr. Lang argued that if such a construction, as was contended for on the other side, were placed upon the section, the whole Bar would be precluded from being appointed to the post of Presidency Magistrate. Such a construction would be an absurd one; and it did not apply to the present case.

Mr. Branson, in reply, referred to the section as it stood before it was amended and passed into law and compared it with the present section, arguing that the principle underlying both of them was that a pleader should not alternate his practice at the Bar and his seat on the Presidency Magistrates' Bench. At all events the section applied to a case like the present, where Mr. Spencer was only temporarily appointed to sit on the Bench during the absence of Mr. W. R. Hamilton on leave, after which he would resume his former practice. The mischief which the Legislature wished to prevent would occur in a case like this. Under the terms of section 557, it would be absurd to construe it in the way contended for, because it was impossible that a pleader could practise as well as sit on the Bench at the same time; and the Legislature could not be accused of having enacted such an absurd and futile provision. The expression must mean a pleader who usually and habitually practises in the court in which he sits as a magistrate.

The Acting Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the court, held that the appointment of Mr. Spencer was a perfectly valid one. The section did not prevent Government from appointing a pleader as a Presidency Magistrate, and it clearly provides that the pleader should not practise while he sits on the Bench. Here Mr. Spencer ceased to practise while he sat on the Bench. The application was, therefore, rejected.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

There was a shoot at Santa Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst, the distances bring 500 and 600 yards. Two 27s and a 26 headed the list at the first distance, and three 25's tie at the second. The full scores are:—

27TH COMPETITION. 500 yds.

Captain T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Chief P Officer G Bishop, Royal Navy	27b
Captain F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26c
Lce-Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25c
Chief P Officer F Fisher, Royal Navy	25d
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	24c
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	23d
Cir-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21e

a handicapped 6 points winner of spoon, b handicapped 10 points, c handicapped 8 points, d handicapped 6 points, and e handicapped 4 points.

28TH COMPETITION. 600 yds.

Lce-Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25a
Captain T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
C Petty Officer J Bishop, Royal Navy	25c
Captain F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22b
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	21d
Cri-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21e
C Petty Officer F Fisher, Royal Navy	20d
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	19c

a handicapped 8 points winner of spoon, b handicapped 8 points, c handicapped 10 points, d handicapped 6 points, and e handicapped 4 points.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FREEING THE HANDS OF THE CORPORATION AND THE PORT TRUST.

REGARDING the inability of the Corporation and the Port Trust to go to the open market for temporary borrowings, the *Indian Spectator* discourses: It is a thousand pities, indeed, that such solvent and financially well-managed institutions as the Corporation and the Port Trust, of our city, should have their hands so completely tied down as to be at the mercy of the Banks and that portion of the mercantile public which practically manipulates our public and semi-public securities. The necessity of freeing their hands, so far as to enable them to use their credit to the best possible advantage, has become painfully evident by their failure to raise the loans they had recently launched, and by the desperate straits to which they have been reduced by the refusal of Government to come to their help. At present, they can raise long-term loans only, and if they fail, their only resort is to go to the Banks for temporary accommodation, and the latter are the masters of the situation, so far as the rate of interest is

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OF

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MARIONETTES.

TO-NIGHT

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THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

CONSOLS advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday to 110 1-8. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25'29 fcs.; while French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 102 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-4 per cent., to £62 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent., and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 5-16d. less in value at 27 7-8d. per oz; and in New York 1 cent, at 60 1-8 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4'84 dollars. For Braziers Copper £60 was quoted.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,250,000 quarters compared with 1,130,00. quarters] at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs. October-Novemher shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; Brown Rapeseed, 34 3-4s per 419 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; Linseed 37 3-8s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports also 12,000 bales. Spot and arrival prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester market was steady.

Ready Mid. Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 3-8 cents per lb.; Futures for January and April were 3 points higher, at 5-34 and 5-48 cents per lb., respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 65,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, with but a small business doing. The purchases on account of shippers were nil; but the Mills bought 200 Karanja, at Rs. 126 per candy, and 125 at Rs. 125; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 120.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The markets are quiet: a very small business is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	233	bales.
Wheat	6,339	cwts.
Linseed	5,472	"
Rapeseed	3,476	"
Gingellyseed	2,054	"
Poppyseed	2,042	"
Castorseed	1,525	"
Rice	37,520	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone with 1s. 3 15-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business continued very dull, very little being reported either way. Closing quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	100 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a firm market to-day rates being given at 94 13-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 11-16 for Account and 85 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in prices, our revised list showing an advance of Rs. 2 1-2 in Mofussil Press, and Rs. 5 in New Berar. Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 5 lower, and Hindustan, Rs. 25; Lukhmidas, on the other hand, are Rs. 15 higher, Indian Manufacturing Rs. 10, Oriental Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th October, 1898.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

There will be Shooting at the Rifle range Colaba on Saturday the 8th instant, from 4 p.m.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Corporal H. Clesson, D Company from 10th October to 10th December 1898.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the cyclist section and attached to C Company No 4100 Cyclist T De G Derry, and No 4101 Cyclist J G Barclay.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B V A

Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

1. There will 40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. to-day. The Signalling Class will fall in after drill.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder on Monday next the 10th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

3. The following members having rejoined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—
No 195 Gr C L Smith and posted to No 2 Sub-Divn No 1 Co.
No 332 Gr W Tomson and posted to No 4 sub-Divn No 2 Co.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·764
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·6
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·7
General Directions of wind*	SSE, SE, E, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 195
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during the month	0·46
year	73·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	23,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,181	17,66,797	39,707	23,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,168	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,66,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... " 87,194

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,440	54,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Goods	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,883
Other earnings	3,233	3,659	..	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	...
Aggregate	9,33,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY-BAXTER—October 5, at her father's residence, Tardeo, Sai Soonabai, daughter of Mr Nusserwanjee Sorabjee J Jeejeebhoy, and wife of Mr Merwanjee Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter. Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRITCHLEY—October 4, at Allahabad, the wife of C H M Critchley, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LONG—CHANDLER—October 1, at Christ Church, Kurseong, by the Rev H B Pemoleman, Archibald Davidson Long to Lavinia (Livy) Ellen Chandler.

DEATHS.

PARAKH—At Lucknow, Jahanghir Eduljee Parakh, second son of Eduljee Rustomjee Rutto Parakha, Proprietor, Eduljee and Company, aged 27 years.

READ—September 23, at the General Hospital, Madras, George Read, second son of S G Read, Advocate, Gorakhpur, aged 40 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Reports of cricket matches played on Saturday or Sunday cannot be received later than Monday noon.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.

THE report of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the disastrous year 1897 is signed "John Marshall," who passed away while it was in the press. It bears the mark of his clear intelligence and faculty for ordering facts and arguments with directness and precision. It is acknowledged at the outset that the report for the previous year, 1896, though written at a time when plague was rampant and the mills were for the most part standing idle through the desertion of their hands, was on the whole satisfactory. Up to nearly the close of December there had been no panic; the mills were at work and there was a large output and a brisk demand in the Far East for Bombay yarns. With the advent of the new year all was changed. The labouring population of Bombay fled from the city in wild panic; for many months the machinery of the spinning and weaving mills was kept turning to prevent its rusting, rather than from any faint hope of getting a return for the cloth or yarn produced under such circumstances. The agents and owners were anxious that such of their employees as were willing to remain and work should not be refused employment. There was no doubt an element of policy in this; while the mills kept open there was always a possibility of the return of the fugitives. But no doubt there was also a generous motive. With a loyalty to the industry and the work-people dependent thereon, says the report, the general public, which scarcely understood or credited, wages were steadily paid to all who were willing to put in an appearance, although it would have been to the monetary advantage of employers to have closed their mills entirely during at least four months of the first half year of 1897. In April and May the plague, which had begun to abate in March, rapidly declined, and the mill-hands, like the rest of those who had fled from the City, finding themselves at the end of their resources and face to face with starvation in the Mofussil, began to return. In July the plague almost disappeared from the bills of mortality—"stamped out as it was fondly believed,"—and the mill-owners took heart and regarded the present and the future with a feeling of confidence, which was, however, of but short duration. In August and September the plague reappeared and gradually grew worse until the mortality considerably exceeded that of the first outbreak. The workers, however, now familiar with this new disease, and moreover deterred from flight by the difficulties placed in their way by a strict system of quarantine, which, if enforced at an earlier stage might have saved the Mofussil from the epidemic, remained at their work. Those who left the City were comparatively few in numbers, and in none of the mills did the hands fall below one half or three-fifths the usual number. But even that falling off made the working of the mills unprofitable, the more especially as many of the hands could only be kept at work by the payment of daily wages; an unfortunate expedient, which resulted in some of the mills enticing away hands from others, rendering it hopeless to expect good work or steady application. The result was a large falling off in the output, and, for many of the mills, considerable loss.

The report, however, acknowledges that the reduced output may have been a blessing in disguise. The markets of the Further East were gorged by the heavy shipments of 1896, and the depression was very great. The depression might have been intensified to an incalculable degree had the Bombay mills continued to flood China and Japan with yarn and piece-goods for which there was no demand. Even as it was, the outlook at the close of 1897 was so gloomy that Mr. Marshall looked forward with apprehension to the first half of 1898, as likely to be even less favourable than 1897. As we have recently pointed out, the state of the Eastern markets in the second half of this year is such that the merchants and dealers of Shanghai and Hongkong telegraphed to the Bombay mill-owners asking them to work short time, as heavy stocks are unsold and unsaleable in the Chinese and Japanese markets. The reply has been that the proposal will be considered if the mill-owners of Japan and China will co-operate, which apparently they have not the slightest intention of doing. The Japanese mills work through the whole twenty-four hours. The result of this excess of zeal in Japan is not encouraging. A New York paper, on the authority of its Yokohama correspondent, gives a doleful account of the condition and prospects of the Japanese cotton industry, which, it says, are going from bad to worse. Some of the mills have been compelled to stop work, while two or three of them have been seized by order of the sheriff. Of those now at work it appears scarcely half have paid any dividend for the first half of this year, and many have sustained considerable losses. Instead of the dividends of 20, 30, and even 40 per cent., which two or three years ago were quite common, the average now is from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., whereas the bank-rate is 13 1-2 per cent. The industry had been over done. The mills are too numerous, and in the closing of some of them lies the only hope of the trade. They cannot expect to retain the Chinese market when the mills there are able to supply the demand. Already Chinese yarns are at a premium over Japanese, and, as the cotton used in the former is grown in China, spinning in Japan, at least for the Chinese market, must gradually become less remunerative than it is even now. This naturally comes as a surprise to the Japanese, who had expected so much from the Chinese market and especially as it is the result of the Simonoseki treaty, made at the close of the late war, and to the supposed advantage of the Japanese. The Japanese are buying their experience and beginning to realise that industrial competition is very much of a hurdle race and that the race is to the strong. Several mills in Bombay systematically work by the electric light long after day has departed. It is to be feared that the system of paying agents by commission on the output, irrespective of profits, is largely answerable for such temerity. Mill extension in Bombay has fortunately been checked by the vicissitudes of the last two years. There has been an increase in the actual number of mills; but there has been a small decrease in the number of looms at work. On the other hand, in the Mofussil fourteen new mills were erected last year, though generally of small size.

The exports of yarn to the remoter East showed a reduction of nearly one-fourth on the number of bales exported in 1896. The falling off in piece-goods was even more serious—nearly six million yards, the 8,638,000 yards of 1896 and the 10 million yards of 1895 declining to three million yards in 1897. The only reasonable conclusion is that if the Bombay mills last year were working at their maximum the Chinese markets would have been even more "gorged" than in 1896, and the stocks would have remained on hand without the possibility of finding buyers, and the present situation would have been greatly aggravated. It is noticeable that the exports from Manchester to the Far East have not declined; they increased by nearly eight per cent. English piece-goods however showed a falling off of nearly seventeen per cent. The year was memorable for a gallant attempt to render Bombay independent of the Rutnagherry villages for a more or less precarious supply of mill-hands, by bringing workers from up-country. Messrs. Tata, who had pressed this alternative on the attention of the mill-owners before, in May, 1897, when most of the mills were virtually standing idle, obtained the co-operation of the Association, which placed a sum of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of a strong sub-committee to take measures to introduce labourers from Nagpur and the surrounding districts. A considerable number of agents and owners agreed to engage each five families, not exceeding twenty-five workers. An agent was sent to Nagpur and the districts around but only one hundred and fourteen people could be engaged at the rates fixed. The agent then proceeded to Cawnpore, only to find that wages there are higher than in Bombay and that the natives of the North-West generally were not disposed to take their families to a place so remote. The mill-owners would not offer higher rates. Eventually fifty out of the hundred hands who were willing to come to Bombay, were engaged and brought here. The imported hands when in Bombay refused to work at the wages agreed upon and went their way. The experiment did not realise the expectations with which it was undertaken. Altogether 1897 was a year of many disappointments in the Bombay mill industry.

THE rewards for Mekran are not many for the expedition was but a small one, and its work consisted more of blowing up forts than of actual fighting. The necessity for the despatch of Colonel Mayne's force was created by the unruly conduct of Ghulab Khan's grandson—Mir Mehrab Khan—who for a long time was at loggerheads with his brother, the Gitchki Chief of Kech, or Kedj, an irresolute and impotent but loyal Sardar. He extended his hostility to the British officials, who have been the main obstacle to his deposing the feeble ruler and seizing the revenues. Mir Mehrab Khan was described as a swaggering, quarrelsome young "blood," of sufficient ambition and influence to make himself a nuisance, but powerless to stand up against the Government once it had been provoked to action. He should have paid allegiance to the Khan of Kalat. But that ruler displayed such weakness in his efforts to suppress Mehrab, who was joined by Baluch Khan, that the despatch of a British force was unavoidable. Baluch Khan was killed, and Mehrab is now a fugitive in Persia. The rapid march of Colonel Mayne's troops from end to end of the country had a wholesome effect; for it was not till then that the turbulent chieftains learnt that the Indian Government was at the back of the Khan of Kalat. There was but one real engagement and that was fought on the 31st January. The enemy were holding the entrance of the western pass leading direct to Turbat, which was only one short march beyond. Colonel Mayne engaged them in the early morning, and in spite of their numbering some 1,500 men, he completely defeated them after only two hours' fighting. They lost one hundred killed, among whom were Baluch Khan and Gul Mahomed Naosherwani. Our casualties were thirteen; namely, 30th Baluchis, 3 killed and 8 wounded; Hazara Mountain Battery, 1 killed and 1 wounded. After an hour's halt, Colonel Mayne continued his advance through a difficult defile, reaching Turbat at 5 p.m. the same day. The fort was found to be held by the enemy, and was shelled and destroyed. Thus was peace restored and authority upheld in Southern Baluchistan. Colonel Mayne, who had command of the expedition, and receives a Companionship of the Bath, first joined the army in 1872, and is commandant of the 3rd Baluch Battalion of the Bombay Army. Captain Southey, who is promoted to the rank of Major, joined in 1880, and is Wing Commander of the same regiment. Captain Arthur Jacob, who received the Distinguished Service Order, is a Wing Officer of the regiment, while Lieutenant James Paine, who comes in for a similar decoration, is a Subaltern of No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery.

IN the last week of August His Majesty the Czar of All the Russias—there are many Russias, as there are three Indias—indited, and Count Muravieff distributed, an eloquent Rescript proposing an international conference. The business of the conference would be to concert measures to put an end to the incessant increase of the excessive armaments that weigh upon all States and divert their intellectual and physical strength, labour and capital from their natural application. That was on the 27th August. In the second week of September His Majesty spent four days inspecting the Black Sea Fleet, in visiting the fortifications and arsenal of Sebastopol, and in reviewing the garrison. Then His Majesty indited another Rescript in which he informed the Grand Duke Alexis, the head of the Russian Admiralty, that the Black Sea iron-clad fleet, the garrison and the fortifications filled him with pride :—"I have found everything in perfect order and formidable readiness—the best guarantee of peace and of the peaceful development of the whole south of Russia." There is not the slightest reference to the injury done to Russia by the diversion of her strength, her labour and capital from productive works. Nor did this Young Apostle of Peace express regret that the number of conscripts passed into the army during the present year was the largest ever known and exceeded that of the whole British Army. The *Temps* with grim satisfaction remarks that the frankness of the young Sovereign, who anxious for the success of the conference, nevertheless recognises that the formidable readiness of the Black Sea Fleet and the efficiency and splendid condition of his army are the best guarantees of peace, closes the mouth of those who wish to represent France as the only obstacle to peace because of her reserve on the question of disarmament. The Emperor William, not to be behindhand, declares at a review that the good German sword is the best guarantee of peace. The British Navy League and Lord Charles Beresford are quite satisfied that the building of twenty new ironclads and forty armed cruisers would be the best and cheapest guarantee of lasting peace. The moral is—if you wish for peace, go on preparing for war.

The famine relief figures this week have fallen by 1,374 and Madras has now 369 persons and Bombay 17,562 in receipt of relief under the Famine Code, the decrease of the past fortnight being no less than 4,388. The Bombay season reports show that moderate or slight rain fell throughout the Deccan, Karnatak and Konkan and in parts of Surat during the week. More rain is wanted in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, and Dharwar. The standing crops have been damaged by drought or rats in parts of Sind and by excessive rain in parts of Poona. The harvesting of the early crops is progressing in ten, and preparation for late crops or sowing in twelve, districts, and in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda territory. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Thar and Parkar and agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have slightly risen in two but fallen in eight districts, a fluctuation which is not unsatisfactory. Madras reports good rainfall in the Central, the greater part of the Southern and in parts of the Carnatic and Deccan districts; and moderate generally elsewhere. The water-supply is generally sufficient, except in parts of the Circars and in the extreme south. Agricultural operations are proceeding actively and the standing crops are thriving generally. The early harvest is yielding moderately, and, as pasture is improving, the condition of cattle is fair. Prices show little change but are generally slightly easier. After the heavy rainfall on the other side of India, it was expected that the destruction of crops would be reported. But it is as yet too early for the official account. Whilst floods have occurred there, drought has prevailed elsewhere, and the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces require more rain. Scarcity of fodder and water prevail in Amraoti and Buldana, while much of the *juar* crops in Saugor, on the other hand, is stated to be irretrievably lost owing to excessive moisture.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Justice Parsons, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Ranade disposed of an important point which had arisen in the case of Imperatrix vs Jivanji Adumjee as to the validity or otherwise of the appointment of Mr S B Spencer as acting fourth Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. The accused in the case had been convicted by Mr Spencer in August last of a theft of copper pots and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months; and his counsel, Mr Branson, argued before their lordships that the conviction and sentence were void, because the appointment of Mr Spencer was made against the provisions of Section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code. It was argued that the word "practises" in the section meant a pleader who usually and habitually practised in the Police Court in which he sat as a Magistrate; and that Mr. Spencer could not sit temporarily as a Magistrate in the court in which he practised. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, submitted, that the section in the Code was meant to apply to Honorary Magistrates at Calcutta, and also to a Bench in which an Honorary Magistrate sat with a Presidency Magistrate; and that the word "Practises in the Section meant, Practices the at time that he sits as a Magistrate; and that Mr. Spencer had ceased to practise at the time he sat on the Bench. Their Lordships held that Mr. Spencer's appointment was a perfectly valid one; and the accused's application was accordingly rejected

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Clive Durant continued his address in his defence which he commenced on Monday last. As there seemed to be a possibility of his continuing it for some days yet, Mr. Justice Candy told the accused, that as he had abused the latitude allowed him by the court, he directed that he should close his remarks to the jury on the evidence by 2 p.m. to-day (Thursday), and then call his witnesses, as he said he proposed to do.

AN uncomfortable incident occurred the other day when the mail train was running between Orai and Jhansi. There were three officers travelling in a first-class compartment, when a bullet crashed through the pane of the window, grazing the head of one of the officers. The officer who was sitting opposite also had a shave, the bullet making its exit through the window on the other side. The glass was shivered and struck one officer. The matter was reported to the railway police at Jhansi.

THE accused in the Negapatam kidnapping case, Mariam Ammal, a Bible-woman, has been found guilty by the Head Assistant Magistrate and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court, and a fine of Rs. 25.

THE "Madras Diocesan Record" for the current quarter, which, by the way, has appeared with a degree of punctuality that reflects great credit on the acting Editor, the Rev. J. T. Lawrence, M.A., himself a valued contributor to its columns, contains a portrait of the Bishop-elect of Bombay, who was consecrated on Thursday last, the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.

MRS. NARSINGA RAO of Vizagapatam, who had recently executed a deed of trust in favour of the Government of India in regard to the Jagga Rao Observatory at Vizagapatam, died on Sunday after a short illness. It is said that Mr. Jagga Rao, her son, who brought a suit to set aside this deed of trust, will not press this suit, now that he has succeeded to his mother's large estates.

MAJOR SANDBACH, R.E. has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir George Luck in the Bengal Command.

THE rains have virtually ceased everywhere. The north-east winds of the cold season have set in over the Central Provinces.

CAPTAIN HOGHTON, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, will continue to act as unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch at Army Headquarters until March.

LIEUTENANTS KEENE, 37th Dogras, Bowring 2nd Punjab Infantry and Bruce 31st Punjab Infantry have been recommended for appointment to the Punjab Commission.

THE Siamese Government have sent a representative to India to study and report upon the educational system or systems of the country He is now in the Punjab

MR. Powell, a European railway employe at Agra has didd of what is suspected to be arsenical poisoning, and his widow and the native cook have been arrested. The case comes into court on the 12th instant.

MAJOR A. M. Davies, R. A. M. C., has been deputed to Quetta and Wanowrie (Poona) to inquire into the sanitary condition of those cantonments. There has been an abnormal amount of enteric at Quetta and much sickness at Poona.

Major H. Stanton, R. E., at present Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Khyber Brigade, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Robert Low, commanding the Forces in Bombay, and Captain Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, Aide-de Camp.

SIR Charles Nairne's short tour between Simla and Bombay has been changed owing to His Excellency's illness. He will leave Simla on October 28th instead of 26th, and will not halt at Umballa. The date of his arrival in Bombay will be November 3rd, as previously arranged

IT is proposed to erect a new station at mile 111 of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, where the carriages of Secunderabad people may meet them, so that they will not be under the necessity of going round by Hyderabad. It will only be a stopping station, and have no sidings. It is a mile from the outskirts of Secunderabad, and is approached by a good road.

AN influential representation is being made to Mr. M. Hammick, Plague Commissioner, to request him to issue a circular to Heads of Departments, recommending the grant of special leave without prejudice so casual or other leave they might be entitled to, to such of their subordinates as undergo inoculation. We think that the grant of such leave is necessary to encourage inoculation.

THE 18th Hussars have just lost their "old soldier"—probably the oldest soldier in the British Army—Sergeant-Major Trump, who died on October 3rd, exactly 49 years to the day, after enlistment. He was 28 years of age when he enlisted as a soldier, and therefore would be 77 years old. He kept at his work till the last. Probably there is no other case on record where a man has been in active service for 49 years after the age of 28

AT the Madras Insolvent Court on Monday morning, Mr. Justice Boddam examined J. I. France, against whom there were some serious allegations in connection with an insolvent petition, and also his daughter, and passed the following order :—"John Ignatius France has by his own statement proved that for the last 21 years he has acted as a tout. His name shall be placed in the list of touts and hung up in the Court. He is excluded from the precincts of this Court."

THE beginning of the new year will see the commencement of the new Colombo graving dock. A dam will be erected in the sea, immediately opposite the site, and the work of digging will commence, the earth being conveyed to the Reclamation Works by train trucks. The preliminary preparations have already been taken in hand, and are in charge of Mr. Prouse, of the Harbour Works. The Patent Slip will be taken in hand at the same time as the graving dock.

IT is hoped that the new Church for San Thome—now building in Sullivan's Gardens, Madras, and to be dedicated to the Good Shepherd—may be completed before the end of the year. The original design, which provided for pierced buttresses, in order to form a sort of ambulatory, has had to be modified, as the architect, Mr. W. N. Pogson, was afraid that sufficient support would not be given to the roof. The buttresses are therefore solid.

THE "Asian" gives a word of warning to those desirous of trying experiments with the Mauser pistol. Don't try and lessen the pull. The possessor of one of these handy weapons tried to do so the other day, and went down to the range full of pleasant anticipations. After the first shot was fired the weapon went off like a packet of Chinese crackers. The pull had been so reduced that the re-cocking mechanism was thrown quite out of gear by the concussion.

A WEEKLY dak service connecting Quetta with Seistan in Persia—A sign let us hope of a still closer connection in the future—has been opened to the general public from the 1st October. Over and above the regulation Imperial postal charges a special charge of annas four per half anna Imperial postage will be levied to cover carriage charges beyond the jurisdiction of Imperial postal limits. Letters for Persian Seistan must be addressed to the care of the Postmaster Dalbaldin.

FURTHER particulars regarding the attack upon the dak between Jandola and Sarwakai in the eastern part of Waziristan show, that the two postal runners had an escort of seven men from local levies. The raiders are said to have been 15 strong and they captured one Snider rifle and one muzzle-loader. The detachment of cavalry which arrived on the spot immediately after the affair occurred, had to retire as they could not dislodge the Waziris from their position commanding the defile. The troops sent on from Jhandola searched the hills up to Haidar Kach but the raiders had disappeared.

A RECENT Pahang Enactment makes it an offence for people not to have finished planting their padi before a given date. This date is fixed by the District Officer, in consultation with the local headmen, and this is the first year the law is being enforced. In the Pekan district, the 15th July was the time limit, and almost all the mukims had their padi planted in time There is thus every likelihood of the crop being gathered in before December, which is the month in which the floods usually occur. In Rompin, however, the long continued wet weather has delayed the planting, so that the seed will not all be in before the end of this month. That will leave hardly any time for harvesting should the floods come with the regularity of the past few years.

THERE have been so many thefts in the Colombo harbour lately, and most of them alleged to have been committed by bomboatmen and hawkers, that a notification from the Inspector-General of Police was posted yesterday in a prominent place at the landing pier. Hitherto jewellers, money-changers, etc., had to obtain a permit from the Inspector-General of Police; but, from the beginning of next year, permits will only be issued by the Agents of the various lines of steamers, who are at one in their desire to do their utmost to prevent thefts occurring on board their respective liners. The step is in the right direction. The notice is as follows :—"All holders of permits for boarding steamers granted by the Inspector-General of Police are hereby informed, that such permits will expire on December 31st, 1898, and that permits for 1899 must be obtained from the Shipping Agents."

WRITING of the announcement that Sir James Westland's successor as Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council will be Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the *Pioneer* remarks, that it is an appointment for which the public will not be wholly unprepared, as it was indicated as not improbable some considerable time ago. It is certainly odd that India should have to go to Egypt for somebody to manage her finances; but we must sorrowfully admit, that within the area of selection to which choice would naturally be restricted in India, if the usual consideration were given to Departmental sentiment, the Government have done well to go afield. As to Mr. Dawkins, little can be said of him, except that he would scarcely have been appointed to the posts he has already occupied, unless his financial ability was at least of more than ordinary promise. Sir Alfred Milner had the same training, first as Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen; and afterwards as Under Secretary of Finance in Egypt, and all men know what the training produced in his case. One argument we have seen for the new appointment is, that a gold standard has been a success in Egypt, and Mr. Dawkins' Egyptian experience may assist him to make it a success in India. The idea, however, that India and Egypt are on all fours, was effectually exploded by Lord Rothschild in his evidence before the Currency Commission.

MR. J. C. TARVER, M.A., has accepted the appointment of Bursar to Clayesmore School, Enfield. The name of Tarver will be familar to old Etonians, and it will be remembered that one member of this family of schoolmasters (Canon Tarver) was at one time tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Mr. J. C. Tarver was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and is the author of several books, the best known of which are "Some Observations of a Foster Parent" and "The Life and Letters of Gustave Flaubert."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIRDAR AT FASHODA.

HIS RECEPTION BY MARCHAND.

EGYPTIAN POST ESTABLISHED AT SOBAT.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a further telegram from its Cairo correspondent giving an account of a long interview with an officer who went to Fashoda with General Kitchener.

A description is given of a sharp combat on 18th September with the Dervish steamer Safia, which was supported by Dervishes on shore. The Safia maintained a hot fire from four rifle guns and the Sirdar had several narrow escapes.

Finally the Dervishes ashore bolted, leaving numbers of dead and wounded, the Safia being disabled.

General Kitchener arrived at Fashoda on the morning of the 21st ultimo.

A Senegalese sentry guarded the French flag and the French position was found to be fortified with a stout redoubt and trenches. The black soldiers were evidently ready for action but no shot was fired.

Presently Major Marchand, dressed in white, rowed off to the Sirdar's steamer, and, boarding the vessel, shook hands with General Kitchener. The Major looked elderly and worn. He stayed aboard for half an hour, partaking of the Sirdar's hospitality, and finally returned to his camp accompanied by Colonel Wingate.

The Sirdar's troops then landed and hoisted the Egyptian flag, the band playing the Khedivial Hymn.

The same afternoon General Kitchener started for Sobat, leaving only the 11th Soudanese Regiment to garrison Fashoda. The General reached Sobat on 22nd September, where a few natives were seen.

The Egyptian flag was again ceremoniously hoisted, and, leaving the 13th Soudanese Regiment at Sobat, the Sirdar returned to Fashoda, where all was found to be quiet.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE TROOPS IN EGYPT.

OCT. 5.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Cairo correspondent says there is much sickness amongst the troops who have returned from Omdurman. Six men died in hospital yesterday.

GERMAN MILITARY OPINION ON THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The official report of the German Military Attache who accompanied the Sirdar's army to Omdurman, severely criticizes the conduct of the operations and describes the charge of the 21st Lancers as an act of folly

MARCHAND'S POSITION AT FASHODA.

Major Marchand now obtains food from the natives but is short of ammunition.

His Shillook auxiliaries have fraternized with the Sirdar's Shillloook troops, and their chiefs have offered allegiance to the Khedive.

THE TROUBLE AT PEKING.

OCT. 4.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking on 3rd instant, says that the German Legation has also requisitioned Marines for the protection of the Legation.

The city is now perfectly quiet.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen has amply apologised for the excesses of the mob, and the ringleaders have been publicly displayed.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Marquis Ito has departed from China, his mission, it is believed, having been a failure.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

A banquet was given in the Yildiz Palace yesterday evening in honour of the Khedive.

All the Ambassadors at Constantinople have visited his Highness.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION.

LIST OF HONOURS.

The followings honours are gazetted for services in the Mekran campaign :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Mayne to be a Companion of the Bath.

Captain Arthur Jacob and Lieutenant James Paine, the Distinguished Service Order.

Captain Robert Southey, promoted to the rank of Major.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO CRETE.

The departure of the Northumberland Fusiliers for Crete has been delayed a week.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MCARTHUR MOIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

Mr. McArthur Moir, Deputy Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P., who is now at home on leave, has resigned the service, and will not therefore return.

ILLNESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is still laid up with fever and his prolonged illness is the subject of many anxious enquiries, he having made himself justly popular. He is decidedly better to-day.

THE VICEROY'S GUARD.

A small guard of the 21st Bombay Infantry under a Native officer, accompanies the Viceroy on his voyage to and from Burma.

CAPTAIN A. B. MAYNE REVERTS TO MILITARY DUTY.

Captain A. B. Mayne reverts to Military Duty from service under the Jodhpur Durbar.

THE NIZAM'S DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 5.

The Nizam has withheld Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah's decoration, and there is, therefore, no change in his designation.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SURAT.

FORTY SHOPS DESTROYED.

(FROM A CORRESPOXDENT.)

SURAT, OCT. 4.

A big fire broke out in the Bazaar called "Navsari Bhagal," at 2 p.m. to-day. It commenced in a Ghachi Jaitha snuff vendor's shop and forty shops were burnt, the estimated loss being about thirty-five thousand rupees. The energetic and hard-working Collector came immediately to the spot and rendered all possible assistance and took charge of the fire engines. Owing to his strenuous exertions, the fire was soon got under control and completely extinguished within a couple of hours,

ARREST OF COUNTERFEIT COINERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 5.

Mr. Vaz City Police Inspector, arrested a gang of nine men who were engaged in coining rupees. The police seized the instruments together with a quantity of false coin. They were working for some time, and it is believed that the gang also sweated a large number of rupees which are in circulation. The accused were put up before the City Magistrate and a remand obtained.

TOUR OF GENERAL GALBRAITH, COMMANDING BOMBAY FORCES.

General Galbraith, Commanding Bombay Forces, proceeds on tour to Bombay, Sind and Quetta Districts, leaving Poona on the 11th in the morning. Inspects on arriving at Khandalla the sanitarium there and leaves Khandalla in the afternoon for Matheran via Narel, where he stays for a few hours. He leaves Narel in the afternoon of the 12th for Bombay, arriving at five. He leaves Bombay for Karachi on the 14th at 2 in the afternoon, arriving at Karachi on the 16th, where he stays three days, and then proceeds to Quetta, arriving there on the 20th.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the great heat one match was played this afternoon, as the committee decided to play one in the morning and another in the afternoon. To-day's match was between the Royal Artillery from Colaba and the Royal Fusiliers from Nusseerabad. The gunners won the toss and soon took possession of the leather. The forwards passing to each other in good style carried the ball down into the Fusiliere territory and ran it out. The return found it sent back to the gunners half, but they carried back after some excellent skirmishing and were able to work their way in when the Fusiliers sent a good shot. The gunners were able to assert themselves and after a couple of assaults, they managed to secure their first goal. The play for the next few minutes was of an uneventful character, but the gunners pressed hard and managed to maintain their advantage, and confined their opponents to their own territory. A long shot was again sent by the Fusiliers, but the Gunners immediately returned it and were able to send it into the net scoring another goal The Fusiliers then tried to improve matters by making a determined assault on their opponents goal ; their goal-keeper twice saved them When the whistle sounded the score stood at two goals for the gunners to the Fusiliers' nil The Fusiliers re-started after an interval, making a graud effort to get through. When getting well in had a mis-stroke to the off side. Fusiliers' forwards failed to press their advantage sufficiently though had their backs done their work they were able to get a goal. After this, the Fusiliers managed to very much improve matters by sending in a couple of splendid shots. The gunners played an in and out-game and covered time. When the whistle sounded the gunners had won by two goals to the Fusiliers one.

A NEW LAUNCH.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

The construction at Kidderpore Dockyard of a stern wheel launch, costing Rs. 34,000, to replace the unserviceable Forest Department launch Chin on the Chindwin river, is sanctioned.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2-20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, OCT. 2.

SINCE I wrote my last the items of news from Miraj and other places infected by the plague have been of a most startling nature. The plague is raging notwithstanding the prompt efforts of the officers in charge of the work of stamping it out. At Miraj it seems that the men engaged in disinfecting the houses in which the first plague cases were found were all attacked and died of the fell desease, so the people becoming naturally panic-stricken refused to do any work in connection with plague duties. It is reported that some four or five corpses dead of plague were lying at the segregation camp as no bearers could be found to carry them to the burial grounds. Finally, the authorities got men from Poona and are now coping with the difficulties in an unsparing manner. Doctor Wanless is doing his best to help the sufferers and inoculates such as those who submit to it of their own free will. Doctor Wanless has been very popular in this part of the country and the people have amply manifested their confidence in him, for over five hundred got themselves inoculated and the number has been increasing very rapidly every day. The Chief of Miraj is reported to have been exerting himself in a self-sacrificing manner by personally superintending the measures carried out in different directions and the courage exhibited by him has been admirable and exemplary. It is said that from the date of the appearance of the plague some twenty thousand people have left Miraj and gone to different places.

The Kolhapur Darbar has posted one extra hospital assistant to the Sairol Road quarantine camp to carrying out inoculations. The orders which I said were modified by making the inoculation optional were said to be applicable to those who were already the residents of the camp, but to all new arrivals the inoculation has been made compulsory and those who refuse to submit to it are denied admittance to the camp and are told to go back. By adopting this measure the authorities ought to be able to thin out the crowds who are being packed in the huts for want of room at the quarantine camp and also to keep at a distance the fear of the plague nearing Kolhapur. It is reported that this crowd was suddenly increased by the pilgrims returning from Pandharpur but room at the camps being denied to them some disorder prevailed and the Divan and the Chief Revenue Officer had gone there to talk to the people to explain them the rules and to induce them to become orderly and submissive. They are all said to be subjects of Kolhapur living here in the town so some way or other will have to be found to enable them to come to their respective homes. The wholesale manner of hunting people away without allowing room at the camps is likely to have deplorable consequences if matters are allowed to reach a crisis.

The issue of tickets from Kolhapur to Sherol road station has been stopped and no passengers allowed to come from there to Kolhapur. Since no fresh cases have occured at the quarantine camps these measures have been slackened and traffic resumed. It is rumoured that the detention at the quarantine camps at Sherol Road which used to be ten days will in future be twenty days. The authorities having found that the old rules regarding the issue of passes &c. being not satisfactory to meet the new emergency are contemplating making new ones, which it is expected or rather hoped, will soon be made public.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN EUROPEAN.

THE WIDOW ARRESTED.

ON the 14th ultimo, says an Agra correspondent, Mr Powell, a European employe of the East Indian Railway at Tundla died from what appeared to be bowel complaint and was interred in due course between that date and the 19th ultimo. Owing to certain movements on the part of the deceased's wife, grave suspicions as to the actual cause of Mr. Powell's death were aroused. Inquiries led to the supposition that the deceased had received very bad treatment during his illness and was almost starved ; and his wife was alleged to be engaged in a criminal intrigue with the family cook, a man of the Dosadh caste, named Ejadhur. The evidence was at any rate of a character which seemed to justify further investigation, and the District Magistrate accordingly ordered the body to be exhumed for medical examination. Chemical analyses of the viscera revealed the presence of arsenic in large quantities, and further inquiries were made by Inspector Fitzpatrick of the Railway Police. Further evidence being forthcoming warrants were issued and the alleged murderess and her accomplice the cook were arrested at Dinapore while on their way to Calcutta. Both prisoners arrived here in police custody. The case comes on before the Joint Magistrate on the 12th instant. Some sensational developments are expected. Mrs. Powell will be defended by an eminent local criminal lawyer.

CRICKET RETROSPECT, 1898.

(BY AN OLD HAND.)

THE cricket season is now practically over and in many ways it is a season that many cricketers will remember for a long time to come. One of the principal reasons why this season that has just passed will stand out distinct from its predecessors, is the superiority shown by the Presidency XI. over the Parsees in both contests. I have noticid a lengthy, and what appeared to me a childish, correspondence discussing the advisability of discontinuing these annual matches on the grounds that the Parsees were deteriorating yearly and the Presidency growing stronger. Any cricketer will see the absurdity of this : Cricket, as every one knows, is the most uncertain of games, and its very uncertainty makes one of its greatest charms. Last year the Parsees were much too good for the Presidency. This year the Englishmen turned the tables. Who can prophesy what next year's result will be ? It is year true that last year the Presidency was but poorly represented, while the Parsees this year lost one of their best all-round cricketers. But we cannot for ever argue in this fashion. The eleven best cricketers that each side can muster for the match do battle against each other, and it is useless moaning and weeping because so and so is in England, and someone else unable to play. It is the same for both sides. The Englishmen have to take their furlough home. Business and soldierly duties keep other men from taking part in the match, and as far as possible each team gathers together its full strength under the circumstances. This year the Parsees were out played at all points of the game. It is true that the fates were against them. In winning the toss on both occasions the Presidency secured a very signal advantage. What might have happened had the spin of the coin favoured the Parsis it is impossible to say : though from the form displayed I fancy. the ultimate result of the two games would have been the same, though the defeats admiuistered need not have been so crushing.

The first of the two matches will ever be remembered for the stand of Jardine and Greig for the first wicket—more especially for Jardine's splendid exhibition of batting, his 82 being the best innings I have seen on the Bombny ground. Poore made 100 against the Parsees, Greig has made 98 and 94 on the same ground, but I think Jardine's innings beats these other performances. There is one other performance that I always remember, and that is Reynolds. innings of 47 in 95 , though not a big score it was a beautiful innings, and few of us who were looking on will forget it. But I am wandering from the first of this year's matches. Raikes again proved himself a first class bowler, varying his pace with the greatest judgment, making the ball break both ways and playing up to the batsman's weak points with the greatest skill and cunning. Another pleasing feature on the European side was the batting of the new comer Bond. He is a sterling cricketer. with a style absolutely his own, a little cramped and stiff when he is playing back, but it is all done with a very straight bat. His cutting is brilliant, and when he does lunge out he hits with great power. He is one of the most patient batsmen I have ever seen. Nothing flurries him; good length balls are patted back with the greatest care ; other difficult ones are carefully watched, but the loose ones are treated with scant respect. Let us hope he will long remain in this part of the world, and do battle in this big match for several years to come. Douglas is another man who made his debut, and shaped very well too. His fielding alone stamped him as a capital cricketer, and though he did not make many runs, showed that he was a really good batsman.

On the Parsee side nothing was very noticeable in either batting or bowling. Daruwalla played two very useful, plucky innings for his side. Patel played an innings of purely passive defence in their first venture. But of the other batsmen the less said perhaps the better. Kanga made an effort, and, thanks to an unfortunate mistake in the field, was allowed to make a few runs. The real weakness was, that as things were not going well, the Parsee batsmen were over anxious, They did not play their usual game and hence the fiasco of their two innings. To use a familiar phrase, "their tails were down" and they played an up hill game very badly.

Let us for a moment turn to the last match and glance at the chief features of the game. First and foremost, the toss—an all important part of the game. Sprott won the spin of the coin, and the Parsees took the field, to bowl with a greasy ball, and to field on slippery turf, with the result that Greig and Bond had an easy wicket for three-quarters of an hour. They made good use of this stroke of fortune and put on 40 runs in as many minutes before Greig was out to a catch at the wicket. Bond, however, kept up his wicket in a most dogged style; for two and a half hours he played with the greatest patience and was eventually bowled by a yorker from Mistry after making 36.

But now comes quite a new feature in the Presidency batting. The last few men made good scores, yes, and made them very well, with difficult bowling against them and playing on a very tricky wicket. This is really a matter for great congratulaton. It is usually the first few men only who make runs, and the tail members usually form a melancholy sad procession ; but this time it was different, and let us hope will happen again next season Sprott played a capital innings. His 37 not out, was the highest score of the match, and is the highest score he has ever made against the Parsees. Ferayhough and Deas both played with confidence and helped Sprott, But now we come to the Parsee batting. It would perhaps be kind to draw a veil over it—perhaps a sari would be better, as one can see through a veil, and really there was not much worth looking at while they were batting. It is true they had a difficult wicket and the worst of luck, several of them getting out to apparently simple balls. But that is just where the point comes in. Why did they not punish these simple balls instead of getting out with them ? The bowling against them was not the best the Presidency can produce, though Greig was bowling better than I have ever seen him before, making the ball do anything he liked. He was backed up by good fielding, and the field was placed with the greatest care and good judgment, men's positions being changed as the different batsmen came in. That is why to a great extent the Presidency won. They seem to study each of their opponent's style, take note of any weakness displayed, and use their knowledge with considerable skill. If you were to ask Raikes, Greig, Sprott, or Jardine what particular weakness any of the Parsee XI had, I am confident that every one of these four would have a plan in his head for getting each of them out. I don't for a moment mean to say that any amount of planning and scheming will always be successful. But the sine qua non of a really good bowler is his ability to find out a man's weak points, and to feed him with suitable balls, and vice versa, to avoid feeding him with bowling off which he can bring off his pet strokes.

Now in my own mind I have no hesitation in saying, that the Parsees are naturally better bowlers than the Europeans. But they cannot make such good use of their powers, because they do not study the Presidency batting sufficiently. Nearly all of them are too keen to hit the sticks, too keen to clean bowl every one. It is so much more difficult than to lay traps for them in the field. If I were Captain of the Parsee XI and had any influence over Writer, he is the first man I should argue with. I should try and persuade him to bowl round the wicket instead of over ; I should make him dispense with his short and fine "leg' which would give him a couple of men more on the off side, and gave him strict orders not to try to hit the wicket more than one ball in the over, the other four to be employed in endeavouring to ensnare the batsman to make a weak stroke on the off, where I should make him put his eight fieldsmen. But then you see I'm not the Parsee Captain, and my figure would not lead anyone to suppose that I had ever played much cricket, so I can only thrust my views on them through the medium of an old favourite quill pen.

Now Mistry is undoubtedly the best Parsee bowler, and I will not try to give him any advice after the coaching he must have had from such well known professionals as J. T. Hearne, and Brockwell. All the same he has not improved in the manner in which I had hoped. For when one comes to think over it, what J. T. Hearne does not know about bowling and what Brockwell does not know about batting—"ain't worth knowing" to use a familiar phrase. The truth of it is that no amount of teaching, no amount of theory will improve a man's batting on a sticky difficult wicket in the same way as careful practise at the nets on the same kind of wicket against really good bowling. One so often hears the remark at the nets. "It is a wretched wicket to-day. I will go and have a hit ; it is no use practising seriously on this sticky ground." If this is the case, one can understand why this class of batsman fails to come off on a bad batsman's wicket ; not that I mean to accuse Mistry of desultory practice at the nets, he is far too keen a cricketer : but I think such a really good batsman as he undoubtedly is on a fast true wicket, ought to learn to shape better on a slow one. There are crowds of cricketers at home, men playing for first class counties, playing from year's end to year's end, who never make runs on difficult wickets, but who can all pile up huge scores with the ground all against the bowlers. Every cricketer prefers a hard true wicket, but we who play in this Presidency have most of our cricket in the rainy season, and a hard wicket is indeed the exception Hence our scoring is low, and a batting average of thirty in this part of the world equals one of fifty in other parts of India,

But I am losing touch of the subject of the Presidency-match and the lessons to be derived therefrom. The Parsees have fallen off greatly in fielding, while the Europeans on the other hand pay greater attention to it every year. Dorab Mody's fielding at cover point was very good, and Gagrat and Mistry are keen and quick. But all the others (Kanga of course excepted) want a great deal of practice ; nothing is so demoralising to a side as a few men fielding slackly, two or three men who are not "triers". Such men are not worth places in the team. There are two departments the Parsees must practice seriously if they wish to comek pete against the Presidency. First and foremost, they must improve their batting and work away hard at their fielding. I think their bowling has not fallen off to any appreciable extent. It was a pity for them that Billimoria could not play, as the wicket ought to have suited him admirably. It was just a similar wicket on which he was so deadly in '95 Kharas is a bowler who ought to improve greatly with proper care and practise. He has plenty of height, power of making the ball break, and only wants a little more confidence and careful study. Mehta this year is useless, and I think that if Writer plays next year, it will be very near his last season There was a question of the Parsees going home to play the 1st class counties. I think they will be very wise not to go for some time There is little doubt that the best possible the Presidency XI would defeat the best Parsee XI five times out of six ; this being the case, when in Presidency XI there are only three men good enough to play in 1st class cricket at home, I do not see how they could expect to have an enjoy, able, or anything but a ridiculous time at home. This is my argument based on this year's form. I hope next season I shall have kinder remarks to make.

THE HOCKY TOURNAMENT.

THE SHROPSHIRE B. TEAM vs, Y, M. C. A.

THE game started punctually at 4 p. m. The Shropshires defending the Bandstand goal. From the bully the Colaba men pushed the ball up the ground but it was well returned by Peyton and the Y M C A forwards taking it along well a corner resulted. From the hit out the soldiers got the ball and transferred the game to their opponents.' Twenty-five. Once or twice the 'Young Men' looked like getting clear but The Shropshires were not to be denied and from a maul in front of goal the ball was put through. From this point the Y. M. C. A. woke up a bit but though they got hold of the ball and dribbled down well they did'nt seem to play with that dash which was necessary to enable them to score Once or twice their left wingforward got away well but when tackled invariably lost the ball. The sun was ponring down and the half time whistle came as a relief to both sides, the score standing at : Shropshires 1 goal, Y M C A Nil. On resuming the soldiers went away at once and had all the best of the game and increased their score by a couple more goals before time was called. There was nothing of especial interest in this half. The Young Men devoted their attention to shouting "sticks" whenever a hit was made, one man in that team being especially noticeable for his anxiety to exercise his lungs. The game throughout was rather poor, science being altogether lacking except in one or two instances and as above stated the Shropshires left the field the victors by 3 goals to love

POONA VOLUNTEERS vs. THE RANGERS.

The second game of the evening started at 5 o'clock and was a surprise packet for for the spectators. Nobody expected the Rangers to make any show against their opponents but they played most nobly and were only defeated by the narrow margin of 1 goal to nil. This was chiefly due to their goal keeper who played a great game. Time after time was he called upon to save his goal, and, as the score shows, he did it.

The Volunteers started hostilities and dribbled the ball up the field. Well returned by Kelly the forwards took it down the field, but although the circle was reached the ball went behind. From the twenty-five "bully" the Rangers again attacked but were driven back and the Poona men following up the advantage gave the local teams' backs a bad time of it. Sell managed to clear and did a fine dribble the whole length of the ground. He rather spoilt the advantage by not passing to his centre forward and the ball went behind. Up and down the field the ball was carried but neither side could gain a point and when half time was sounded, "love all" was the score. On resuming the Poona men went away with a great dash and looked like scoring but the Ranges is goal keeper was too good and play was transferred to mid field. It wasn't destined to stop there long however, and the visitors playing with more science and greater dash all round than their opponents soon threatened the local goal again. Shot after Shot was put in but failed to pass the goal keeper who appeared tobe all over the place. At last however the Poona men were rewarded and the ball was rushed through. From this point The Rangers seem to lose heart and when they had a chance failed to take advantage of it. No further score was added however and a good game ended in a win for the volanteers by 1 goal to love. This game was also noticeable for a cry of "sticks" every few stroker. I think if no appeal was played a better game would result.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

THE case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the Sub-Registrar of Villapuram, a Mr. Stracey, is fixed for the 12th instant, in the Madras Sessions Court. Mr. Stracey was committed on the 27th ultimo, bail was refused, and he was remanded to custody. An application for bail was presented to the Sessions Judge, who passed admitted the prisoner to bail. Briefly told the alleged facts are these :—The accused, one fine morning, much to his mortification, saw the deceased and a few others engaged in washing pig-flesh near his well of course making use of the water from that well which is in his backyard. He flew into a rage, and threw a stone at the deceased, who was his butler, from the effects of which, as is alleged, the man died a few days after. The case was taken up by the police who after making a necessary investigation, charge sheeted the accused. He was duly hauled up, and the magistrate, after recording the evidence of seven witnesses for the prosecution, committed him to the Sessions.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following transfers and postings of Royal Artillery officers have been approved :—Major Fuller, on promotion, to No. 11 Company Western Division ; Captain Grepe, on promotion, to No. 22 Comany Southern Division, and ordered home ; Captain Walters, on promotion, to No. 29 Company, Eastern Division ; and Captain Rettie to No. 1 Company Southern Division. Lieutenant Oliivant, now at home has been appointed to No. 2 Mountain Battery and ordered to India ; Major Bethell has been ordered Home on promotion ; Captain Gotto, on promotion, is posted to No. 27 Company Southern Division ; Captian E P. Smith, on promotion, to No. 3 Company Western Divisions ; 2nd-Lieutenant Courtney has been transferred to No. 5 Company Southern Division ; 2nd Lieutenant Cobbe has been transferred from No. 23 to No. 33 Southern Division ; 2nd Lieutenant Bann on his first appointment has been posted to No. 9 Company, western Division and ordered to India; 2nd LieutenanShaw Stewart has been transferred to No 24 Company Eastern Division and 2nd Lieutenant Martelli to No 23 Company Eastern Division.

Major T E O'Leary Royal Irish Fusiliers late Inspector of Army Signalling Punjab and Bengal Commands has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment and ordered home.

Major W C Beavor R A M Corps has been appointed Sugon-Major in the Coldstream Guards struck off the Indian Establishment.

An exchange has been sacctioned between Veterinary Lieutenant's Knight and Turnbull.

Captain N E Playfair 2nd Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers's about to be appointed a Lieutenant in the Uganda Rifles.

Captain R. C. Dundas, Royal Scots will be reappointed Assistant-Inspector of Army Signalling Madras and Bombay Commands for the winter.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	2	24
	Chuckla	2	0	
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	25
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	4	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	0	1	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	40
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	6	4	
	Tardeo	1	1	
	Byculla	5	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	2
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	4	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Wari Bunder Camp	1	0	27
	Jain Parel		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Arthur Road		7	
	Modikhana		5	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Madanpura		1	
	Moth & Parwad		1	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	38	34	136
Total plague deaths to date		31,323	27,618	
Same date last year		8	4	119

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Death	1

INSPECTION OF MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brigadier General A. G. Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District with the approval of the Municipal Commissioner, and in consultation with the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, has decided that the whole of the Military District of Bombay shall be regularly and systematically visited and inspected under military supervision for the detection and removal of all plague cases. For the purposes of this inspection, Colaba, the Fort, Marine Lines, and Bori Bunder Lines, will be divided into Sections, under Commanding Officers and Heads of Departments as under :—

No. 1 Section from the southern extremity of Colaba to the Royal Artillery Mess under Major A. H. Calwell Royal Artillery. No. 2 Section from the Royal Artillery Mess to the British Infantry Mess under the Lieut. Colonel C. H. Collette 1st Shropshire Light Infantry. No. 3 Section from the British Infantry Mess to the Colaba Post Office (but exclusive of Civilians and Parsees houses) under Captain S. Menezies Commandant Colaba Depot. No. 4 Section comprising the Arsenal and all buildings therein Ordnance Lascar Lines and also the Warrant Officers Quarter at Colaba under Captain R. St. J. A. Muter, R. A. No. 5 Section comprising the Town Barracks Pay Office, Commissariat Office and Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office under Major G. R. C. Westropp Chief Commissariat Officer Bombay. No. 6 Section consisting of the Sergeants Quarters outside the Arsenal, under the Principal Medical Officer Bombay and Districts. No. 7 Section comprising the Marine Battalion Lines, and all tents and houses in the Marine Lines to the West of Marine Lines Road under Major G. W. Mitchell Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry. No. 8 Section comprising the Bori Bunder Lines and all tents and houses in the Marine Lines to ths East of Marine Lines Road under Lieutenant Colonel L. G. Beckham Commanding the 25th Bombay Rifles.

The Senior Medical Officer, Station Hospital Colaba, will detail Medical Officers or subordinates for Sections 1 2 3 and 4. The Medical Officer 21st Bombay Infantry and his subordinates will have Medical Charge of Section 7. The Medical Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry and his subordinates will have Medical Charge of Sections 5 and 8. Each Officer in charge of a Section should subdivide his Section into sub-Section, and place each under a trustworthy officer or subordinate who will daily make himself acquainted with the health of his sub-Section. Each sub-Section should be of such a size that it can easily be supervised by the person in charge of it, in addition to any other duties he may be performing. To facilitate supervision a list of persons living in each should be prepared. Name of head of house, and numbers of women and children residing in it will be sufficient. A report on condition of sub-Section, written or verbal should be made by each supervisor of sub-Section daily to the Officer in charge of Section who should submit a weekly progress report on Friday to the District Staff Office. In the event of a supervisor finding any one sick, or supposed to be sick, he should call on the Medical Officer detailed for each section, to examine or cause to be examined such person ; and in the event of his illness being found to be plague or of a suspicious character make a report to the officer in charge of the Section who will by messenger or telephone immediately inform the District Plague Officer A Ward office (near the Queens Statue) and request that an ambulance be at once Sent for removal of the patient. Care should be taken that none of those living in the same house be allowed to leave the locality. They and the inhabitants of the nearest adjoining houses should be sent under escort to the Goculdas Tejpal Segregation Camp ; A list with their names being sent with them. The houses should then be locked up till disinfected Except at first search will not he necessary as the supervisors should quickly get to know all persons in their sub-Sections and can call on any householder to produce those recorded in the Nominal Roll. No one in a sub-Section should be allowed to leave for the purpose of living elsewhere without leave from the officer in charge of the Section and no one should be allowed to come to live in a Section, without similar sanction. In the event of a case of Plague or case of sickness of a suspicious character being found a report should be made to the District Staff Office giving particulars as regards (a) locality (b) hour of detection (c) hour of removal of sick to Hospital (d) of removal to Segregation Camp of other residents in house and its immediate vicinity. In the case of Native householders their co-operation should be gained and all action which not being essential is likely to annoy, should be avoided ; at the same time all should be made aware that concealment of sickness is liable to punishment. In the event of several cases being found in the same locality at one time or at short intervals, special instruction will be given by the General Officer Commanding. The Municipal Commissioner has consented, in case where fumization, or disinfection of any kind, is necessary, that the District Plague Officer should provide men and disinfectants, if requested to do so, by an Officer in charge of a Section.

DAMAUN.

At Lower Damaun during the last three days there was only one death that of an old woman from old age. There has been no death from plague since the 25th ultimo. It is ten days that the Plague Commissioner has been here and he is credited with having taken several measures which have restored confidence among the people that the Government would no longer turn a deaf ear to their complaints the principal measure being the opening of the communication between Lower and Upper Damaun. Since his arrival he discovered only one sporadic case of plague—one Chibad Ookad a Bhandari of the age of 16 residing in Katheria was reported to be suffering from symptoms of plague, whereupon the Plague Commissioner (Dr. Pinto) got Chibad removed to a shed erected far from the dwellings of people, got the house and articles therein thoroughly disinfected and then permitted a dozen members of two families residing therein to occupy the house. He has stationed three police sepoys with instructions not to allow any person other than the father of Chibad who is in attendance upon his son, to visit him, also that none of the dozen members of the family is to be allowed to mingle with healthy people except one person, who is properly disinfected and who is made to put on a new suit of clothes, is to be allowed in charge of the Police to make purchases of the necessaries of life. Chibad is regularly given proper medicines and as he has pulled on for five days and seems improving, there is every chance of his recovering from the attack.—The Plague Commissioner has issued a proclamation strictly enjoiining owners of houses and Kathias (each village has a Dhed to look after it and he is styled Kathia) of villages to give immediate notice to one of the Plague Authorities of an attack or suspicion of any plague case or appearance of dead rats. The British authorities cannot any more complain that the Damaun authorities had not taken fully the measures necessary to drive away plague from "Damaun."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Office, yesterday afternoon. when there were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Honble Mr Fazalbhoy Visram Mr. Muiji B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. N. Kabraji Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrek, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. K. M. Shroff.

SALARY OF MR. DUBOULAY

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, No. 16743, dated the 28th September 1898 forwarding for the information of the standing Committee and the Corporation, copy of Government Resolution in the General Department (Plague), No. 5389—5577-P. dated the 26th September 1898, directing that whilst employed on plague duty in accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 4516—4779 P. dated 12th August 1898, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay's pay shall be fixed at 1,000 per mensem, and that the appointment should last for a period of six months.

Dr. Cowasji remarked, that as the appointment of Mr. DuBoulay had not been made by the Corporation they were not liable to pay his salary.

Mr. Roughton called attention of the meeting to the fact that under the Municipal Act the minimum Satary of the Deputy Commissioner was fixed at Rs. 1,300 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Cuffee inquired if it was intended to charge Mr. DuBoulay's pay to plague expenditure.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed observed that that appeared to be the object.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion, that before they disposed of the matter, they should know from what source this item of expenditure was to be met.

Mr. Vincent proposed that the memorandum be forwarded to the Corporation for their information.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the memorandum be simply recorded.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

A NEW MARKET.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, No, 17000, dated the 30th September 1898—Stating that the new market at Fergusson Road will be ready for occupation on the 1st November 1898, and the following establishment will be necessary for its upkeep :—1 Sub-Inspector at Rs. 30 with Rs. 5 conveyance allowance per month—Rs 35, 2 Peons at Rs. 10 each per month—Rs 20, 2 Labourers at Rs. 11 each per month—Rs. 22, Rs. 77, Stating further that the total charge for four months up to the end of the financial year will amount to Rs. 308 plus Rs. 48 for clothing to the two peons. Requesting the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, in the absence of Budget provision, to defray the amount out of Surplus Cash Balance. Adding that provision for the next year will be made in the Budget for 1899-1900.

The necessary sanction was given.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE

A PRINCESS IDA CLUB DEBATE.

OTHERS besides professional politicians have been taking the cause of women's suffrage in hand. The extent to which the women of the Victorian are interesting themselves was shown by the numerical strength of the deputation that waited upon the Legislative Council on Tuesday, (September 13) and if a further indication were necessary, it was afforded by the crowded state of the historical lecture hall of the Melbourne University that night. The debate was organised by the ladies of the Princess Ida Club, the speakers were ladies, the audience was exclusively feminine, and the

set of costs only would be allowed, namely, those of the petitioning creditor.

Mr. Barrett urged that his client was justified in coming forward to see that the petition was in order, and he was entitled to his costs.

Mr. Justice Hood: A creditor who comes to point out that the t's are not crossed or the I's are not dotted is not entitled to any costs.

Mr. Barrett: I think I have done something more than that.

Mr. Justice Hood: So far as I am concerned you will have to do without costs.

Mr. Meagher: When the matter was last before the court there was a—

Mr. Justice Hood: I know nothing about that.

Mr. Meagher: If you do no not allow my clients their costs you will be departing from the general rule.

Mr Justice Hood: That does not affect me in the slightest. One of the scandals of justice is that wherever there is a big estate we see counsel popping up in dozens; appearing for every person supposed to be interested in the case. The only person concerned here is Mr. Davi's client.

Mr. Meagher: If dozens of counsel had popped up here, there might be reason for your Honor's remarks. There are authorities which support my contention.

Mr. Justice Hood: Cost might be allowed in a fighting case.

Mr. Meagher: We had reason to believe there would be a stout opposition offered, just as there was to the bank's petition, and we came prepared to fight.

Mr. Justice Hood: I will only allow one set of costs. The only person concerned here is Mr. Davia's client.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

In the month of February last, writes our correspondent, some caravans of merchants with their women and children started from the town of Dahod in the district of Panch Mahals, for the purpose of selling grain and other sorts of merchandise. They also carried with them some forty bullocks, which were loaded with grain and other merchandise. While passing through the village of Khapuria, they arrived near the Kanga Hill, when they were overtaken by a band of highway robbers, who were about ten in number. The robbers attacked the caravans and shot two of the persons with arrows. From the effects of the arrow-wounds these two persons, named Nizamkhan and Karim, subsequently died, but of these ten, a batch of six prisoners were brought to trial before Mr. E. H. Leggatt, the Joint Sessions Judge, and Assessors. They were all charged with dacoity and murder under section 396 of the Indian Penal Code, but of these three were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years and three were acquitted and discharged by the Court. One of the same gang named Kuka, a Koli, was recently tried by Mr. Leggatt, the acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with the aid of Assessors. As there was no evidence of murder against the accused, the learned Judge altered the charge of murder to one of receiving stolen property in the commission of the dacoity under sec. 412 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the town of Mahudha, of the Kaira district, some twelve plague cases among the Ghola people occurred last week. All these twelve cases proved fatal. The authorities did not know of the outbreak of plague among them. But on seeing the corpses coming out successively from one quarter only, they suspected them to be the cases of plague. Ultimately it was found that some of the Gholas had arrived from the village of Savli, in the Baroda District of H. H. the Gaikwad, which is only six miles from Mahudha. It is these people who carried the infection of plague into Mahudha. It is said that two of the Mahudha people had also died of plague. Great precautions have since been taken by Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Edulji Modi, the District Deputy Collector, to save the people from further infection of the plague. The town of Sidhpur in the Kadi District of H. H. the Gaikwad is also said to be attacked with the plague. The people have been persuaded to leave their houses in order to reside in sheds outside the town. At present the number of cases have greatly decreased.

A member of the Salvation Army presented an application to the secretary of the Hemabhai Institute requesting him to allow the use of the Hall of the Institute for the purpose of delivering a lecture on "Religion." The secretary doubted whether the Hall could be allowed for delivering such a lecture as that. He therefore convened a meeting of the managing committee. The members present were: Messrs L. M. Wadia, Manibhai Pemabhai Shet, Chimanlal Nagurdas shet, Kasanlal Lalubhai Vakil and Rev. Geo. P. Taylor. The result of the deliberations of the meeting is as yet not known. It is thought by many that the lecture will make a very hot discussion among those who will go to hear it. Hence the opinion of the managing committee was thought necessary by the secretary.

A CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Merwanjee Ghadially dated 26th September and appearing under the beading of 'A claim and a counter claim' in column 5 of the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 27th day of September 1898 was read by the writer on his return to Bombay. We would not have thought it worth while to notice such a rambling leter or to trespass on your valuable paper for space for reply, were it not for the fact that instead of its being in any way a reply to ours of the 23rd September, it contains further incorrect allegations which appear to have been deliberately penned to mislead the public.

Before replying to the said letter, we may mention that our letter of the 23rd September, which you had kindly inserted in your issue of the the 24th September was directed to show (1) that the Suit No. 373 of 1898 first heard on the 8th and not the 7th (2), that the defendants, counter claim for Rs. 50,000 was ordered to be heard in the said Suit not unconditionally but on the terms and conditions as to deposit of the amount sued for mentioned in our said letter and (3) that the defendants Counsel did not express his willingness to have it heard separately but that it was disallowed for the reasons and under the circumstances fully set forth by us in the said letter.

Mr. Merwanji Ghadially does not in anyway substantiate his incorrect allegation published in your issue of the 21st September and refuted by us in our said letter of the 23rd September but on the contrary goes on making additional erroneous statements.

In reputing the misstatements in the paragraph published by you at Mr. Merwanji Ghadially's request in your issue of the 21st inst, in connection with suit No. 373 of 1898, we do not see how we could have been justified in trespassing on your valuable space by giving 'the history connected with' suit No 90 of 1897.

We beg to enclose herein, for your information and satisfaction a true copy of the notes of evidence as taken down by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton. You will see on perusing it that it was Mr. Anderson the plaintiff's Counsel who offered on the money, sued for being deposited in Court to waive his objection to the counterclaim being talowed and tried in suit 373 of 1898 and that Mr. Starling accepted the said offer and said that his client Mr. Ghadially would pay in the moneys in Court the same day which he however never did. It is therefore certain that the offer of deposit never proceeded either from Mr. Ghadially. or his Counsel and Mr. Ghadeally's repetition of such an offer having proceeded from him and Mr. Anderson even then urging to have the suit tried as a Short Cause are absolutely in correct and erroneous.

We fail to see how we could have been justified in referring to the offer of deposit of the title deeds of property worth Rs. 5000, which Mr. Ghadially now wants to stretch to Rs. 9000, and Rs. 1044-4 the costs payable by plaintiffs to Mr. Ghadially in suit No 90 of 1897 while showing that the counter claim stood disallowed under the order of 8 September 1898 and no application to have the counter claim heard separately was made by Mr. Starling as mentioned in the para appearing in your issue of the 21st September. Such a ridiculously low offer in face of the order made on the 8th September and the reckiness shewn on that day by Mr. Ghadially me with the fate it deserved and we therefore do not see any utility in discussing it any further. The copy notes of evidence will show that the version given by us is correct.

Mr. Ghadially's statements that (1) on the 13th instant defendant's Counsel expressed his willingness to have the claim for Rs. 50,000 heard separately (2) that the defendant's claim for that amount was not disallowed and (3) but it is to be heard separately, are all incorrect and untrue statements and made to make the public believe that his (Mr. Ghadially's) counterclaim for that amount was not disallowed in suit 373 of 1898 but was hanging over our client's heads and was going to be heard and disposed of. Mr. Ghadially alone could have understood by the said statement that the counterclaim for Rs. 50,000 would be heard and disposed of in a separate suit, if one is ever instituted by Mr. Ghadially. We do not know whether we should admire Mr. Ghadially's ingenuity or his ingenious interpretation of his said statement. It is now quite clear that no such claim is hanging over our client's heads in any Court of Law.—Yours, &c.,

MAGANLAL AND RUSTOMJI.

The correspondence is now closed.—ED. *B. G.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—October 4.

10 p.m.	83·4

WEDNESDAY—October 5.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·4

THE EXTORTION CASE.

CLIVE DURANT'S DEFENCE.

ACCUSED'S ADDRESS.

At the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special jury, which assisted in the trial, was composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord	Mr N G Velinkar
Mr E H McDowell	Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr J W Rice	Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

Durant continuing his address to the jury said that he could not take up the time of the jury more than necessary. They were all aware that what was deemed a choleric word in an officer, was a rank blasphemy in a soldier and if he might be allowed to parody it, he might say that what was excusable in a learned counsel was in Durant—a rank protraction. A Hydrabad nobleman on one occasion told him a Persian proverb, that those who lived in water, ought not to fight with crocodiles. He did not wish to compare the jury or his lordship with crocodiles, but all he wished to say was, that he wanted to impress upon their minds, that it would not only be prudent but necessary on his part to conciliate both the jury and his lordship on the Bench. He would, accordingly, endeavour his best to keep his address within bounds. Durant then proceeded to analyse and comment upon the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, and argued that shrewd and business men like Mehta and Dady would not take a man like Nanabhoy into their confidence all at once at the first interview, if they at all wanted to conspire against the prosecutor, which they certainly did not. Nothing was so treacherous and fallacious as memory, and the recollection of the jailor that Mehta was at the jail on one occasion was a mistake. The recollection of the jailor was probably due to what he had recently read and heard so much about the case. In the course of his address Durant said that he had been suffering from nervous exhaustion, and he would not have been able to come to Court were it not that stimulants, he meant chemical restoratives and not other stimulants, were administered to him. Durant then referred to the trial of Arthur Orton, when

His Lordship said that Durant was abusing the privilege allowed to him by the Court.

Durant then commented upon the evidence of Nanabhoy, who was, he said, the greatest perjurer living. If the jury believed in the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul, though some ridiculed and did not believe in that doctrine at all, they would find that Titus Oates and Uriah Hips had come to life again in the persons of Nanabhoy and Williams, respectively. Nanabhoy called himself an engineer, and in this country any and everybody who had anything to do with an engine called himself an engineer Nanabhoy might for the matter of that have affixed the alphabets C. I. E. meaning a Cast Iron Engineer. (A laugh.)

Durant proceeded to comment on the proceedings of the lower court stating that the magistrate identified himself with the prosecutor and assumed the attitude of a hostile prosecutor. The counsel for the prosecution in the lower court pandered to the passions and prejudices of the magistrate and endeavoured to show there that Nanabhoy was not an accomplice, whereas the counsel for the prosecution at the Sessions Court had with his usual discretion and discernment to admit that he was an accomplice.

Durant then alluded to the director's report ending December 1893 of the Oriental Mills, and desired to put it in evidence and read it for the purpose of comment.

His lordship ruled the report out of order stating that it had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Durant said that he had not had time to carefully read Williams' evidence, and he accordingly asked his lordship if from what he recollected of the evidence he would tell him if Williams' evidence went beyond corroborating Nanabhoy's evidance.

Mr. Macpherson said that Durant was in a manner asking the opinion of his lordship on the evidence of Williams.

At 2 p. m. as the court was rising for lunch, his lordship asked Durant when he was likely to finish his defence.

Durant: I really cannot say, my lord. I have to answer so many points made against me by the counsel for the prosecution.

His lordship: Will you take half an hour more?

Durant: I really can't say.

His lordship said that Durant was going into details and mentioning many other things which had nothing whatever to do with the case. He was simply wearying the jury.

Durant: No, my lord,

His lordship said that Durant had been making insolent remarks against the magistrate and was abusing the latitude allowed to him by the court. He was bound to tell him that the course he (Durant) was persuing was calculated to go very much against him

Durant said that he hoped his lordship with his usual sense of fairness would allow him to say why he had adopted that line of defence.

His lordship: I must have a restorative first. (Laughter)

The Court then rose for lunch.

In continuing his address to the jury after luncheon, Durant drew attention to a certain letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in reply to which he stated that Jeejeebhoy Petit took refuge, when cornered, under "shameless statements", which Durant was ready to refute and had refuted in previous letters.

Mr. Macpherson said this was an attempt to inpeach the credit of Mr. Jeejeebhoy, and to go into the previous letters, which would take half a day.

Durant then said that the very severe condemnation passed by his lordship upon his strictures on the conduct of the magistrate, touched one of the most cherished previleges, not only of an Englishman, but all who live under the English Crown. He hoped his lordship would not infringe any statutary right which he (Durant) possessed—his liberty of speech. He had not transgressed by one word his right and privelage of liberty of speech. In saying so, his lordship would bear in mind that he was speaking with the greatest deference and respect to his lordship.

His lordship: Quite immaterial. (Laughter)

Durant then referred to the case of the Queen vs. Sullivan, reported in the Madras High Court Reports with which he said he was most intimately acquainted. Durant was then about to entre into a history of the case.

The former said before proceeding further the accused would perhaps tell the jury what bearing all that had o nthe present case. The jury were willing to hear every thing the accused had to say, but could not understand what bearing all he was now saying could have upon the present case.

Durant said he was placed in a most difficult position, and had been very grossly prejudiced by the conduct of the magistrate. He was sorry the jury did not understand the object with which he referred to the case of Sullivan, perhaps he did not clearly explain himself.

His lordship said he might tell Durant now what he intended to have told him at the rising of the court at 5 p m., that as he had abused the latitude allowed him, and wasted much valuable time his lordship directed that Durant should finish his remarks to the jury upon the evidence by 2 p m tomorrow (Thursday)

Durant: That is quite unnecessary because I would have done so in any case. I am placed in one of the most difficult positions a man could be placed in.

His lordship: You will finish your remarks by 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Durant: Very well, my lord.

Continuing his address, Durant was again going into a history of the Sullivan case.

The foreman said the jury did not want to hear anything further of the history of the Sulivan case, which had no bearing upon the present case. The jury wished to assure the accused, that they would not be influenced by any thing save the evidence adduced in court.

Durant said he would follow the hint thrown out by the jury. He then turned t othe opening speech of the learned counsel for the prosecution, and commented upon it at considerable length. Coming to the information laid before the magistrate, Durant said that, contrary to all law and rulings of courts, the magistrate did not hear them upon the information as he was bound to do, but treated them with contumely and scorn; and at last a process was issued. Continuing, he commented at great length upon the correspondence in the case, and the statements of some of the witnesses in the Police Court, and at the Sessions. Durant next gave a long narrative of the steps taken by the other accused against the mismanagment of the Oriental Mills, and the circumstances under which he took a part with them.

The court then adjourned until this (Thursday morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

PROGRAMME of Cycling Gymkhana to be held on the Marine Lines ground opposite the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m., this evening:—

1—Apple Race.
2—One mile Handicap.
3—Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies Nomination).
4—Egg and Spoon Race.
5—Victoria Cross Race.

J. H. DOWNING, Sergt.-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

AN APPRECIATION BY MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE following is a continuation of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., the honorary president of the Hindu Union Club, on Saturday last, at a meeting held in the hall of Mr. J. S. Sanzgiri, under the auspicies of the Hindu Union Club, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, Mr. Ranade continued:—

This is the belief of his friends; and it is this belief of theirs that gives them consolation; and reconciles them to the loss they have suffered in the departure of so many of our great and good men. What converse shall we hold with these spirits supposing they are hovering over our heads in and about this place. What shall we converse upon with them. Certainly not of our petty disappointments and sorrows; not of the many toils, and sorrows that we have to suffer. What shall we converse about with souls like these. Each has to fix in his own mind what he shall converse about. They all have a family likeness which distinguishes them from the many of our other friends who have gone either before them or after them to the Existence from which there is no return. There is a family likeness. And while you are contemplating in your own minds what converse we should hold with these spirits I shall suggest to you the particular features of this likeness, which makes their society to the membership of which I would certainly say every one of you—not only the shades of the departed, but we in the living bodies that we are—we are still all of us allowed to pass. If we commence our membership of this Society, when hereafter we are also gathered to the same *Bourne*, it may be found possible for us to continue this good work. What are these features of family likeness which distinguish the immediate members of this club, those whose memory I have brought to your recollection. Some of you may think that there is no family likeness; that there are no common features in the great and good work done by these men, which would justify my calling them a school; and still I want to show to you, if I am permitted to do so, that they do form a school. In the absence of a better name, I may call that school as representing all the best things—I may call it the Tejaang school of thought and action. (Cheers.) Shall we make ourselves worthy to be the members of this school in our present Existence, either as teachers or disciples; for a teacher and disciple is alike in the same condition in respect of the high spiritual converse. Teaching is learning in such matters; teaching is disciplining; learning is disciplining again. What then are these common features which bring all these great and good men to one standard of greatness. What makes all these great men and good people rise together before our minds as if they were members of one clan; as if they were members of one society; as if they were members of an association with common purposes and objects? such of you as knew these persons intimately need hardly to be reminded of the particular and salient features of this school. I do not deny that there are other schools with distinguishing features; I should be the last person to deny that. Though I hold that my love for this school grows higher every day, still I should be the last person to deny that there are other schools, and possibly the members of these schools might have equal right to assert their own superiority. But on this occasion we have been invited as the members of this club of which Mr. Telang, though not a founder, was a most distinguished leader so shall we carry in our minds in these days of commemoration all the lessons with welch his life his teachings his actions and his sufferings are so fraught we shall carry those lessons by way of displine and by way of improvement to self. The first common feature, that at least strikes me is one very obvious feature and needs no further enlargement from me. The first common feature is that they were all hopeful men You may understand or misunderstand me when I say that this privilege of hopefulness is one which many of us disentitle ourselves from claiming. They were all hopeful for various reasons. What they are to be some of you may not see in our present abasement when the whole world is pointing the finger of scorn at us with remarks biazing before our eyes and demonstrating to us our faults. They were all hopeful. If any one wishes to become a member of this school, and hold converse with these great teachers of this school—that have left us those he will first learn the lesson that hopefulness is the badge of this school. We should be all very unworthy ourselves if we are not hopeful with our traditions, which transcend the traditions of every other nation of the world You may take the map of Asia Europe Africa America, and you will find hat there is us no other country in the world which presents such a continuity of existence of same rces descendants of the same ancestors, made geuerations after generatons from such a long distance of time. Races and creeds have risen, have sprung into being in other lands but this land is so favoured that notwithstanding its abasement in many other particulars this feature continues to distinguish it as the chssen land as being intended for people with a special mission entrusted to them. We of the present day, or those of us of the immediate past, or at any rate who may come after us in the immediate future may not be worthy to bear the standard of that mission; but still there is the fact that we represent the continuity of creed, of traditions of literature, of philosophy, of modes of life, of modes of thought which are peculiar to this land, and which have been brought to other countries by the illustrions leaders in the past from this land. What is there you may ask that we should feel hopeful of on this account. Well, what I feel you must also feel on such a matter as that. It cannot be for nothing. When this particular favour has been shown under the providential guidance in the destinies of this country there must be a purpose. A thousand people have been scattered over the world; and yet even they have not been men who raised the world spiritually. We are a hundred thousand times larger in number, with traditions existing far in the past; under guidance providential have been kept up—the Jews were with all their traditions driven from Egypt;—with all their traditions driven from Egypt;—they have been kept up not to simply become so many factors of census when it is taken dicennially by Government, but kept up for a purpose, and kept up in a condition to be disciplined for that purpose. That is one ground of hopefulness; and this ground of hopefulness has been the characteristic feature of this school, it has been the characteristic teaching of this school, it has been the characteristic factor which all men that I have spoken about do the work which they were entrusted with. They were hopeful, they had pride of the past and they were hopeful of the future. They were hopeful that if they lived in this discipline they might be fitted, after years and years, to undetake the mission which providence has intended for us. What is the ground for this hopefulness? All the creeds are gathered in this land; all the spiritual forms and beliefs are in this land; and this is the only land where you will find all these creeds represented by hundreds, and thousands and millions, living physically together and partaking of the charities, and learning, the excellence of each, in a spirit of toleration, which you will know we find on the broad face of this earth. That is again the condition of things that has not been vouchsafed to another country in the world; it may mean and it does mean our present political and social abasement. But at the same time it means that we as Jews were not driven to another country by way of punishment. The Jews were punished in Egypt; were driven from their country and were brought back to their country. We were to some extent punished but were not out of favour of the Providence. We were punished for our wrong-doings in our own country from that favour, and still the providential discipline keeps its hold upon us. We are slowly drawn by the discipline of toil and sorrow to what we were certainly intended to be the fulfillers—of the mission which has not been still accomplished. Our ancestors accomplished it in the past; their successors failed to accomplish it, and suffered the reverses that we are now feeling and we feel notwithstanding our hopeful intents; the hopeful work has come to our hands, and we are being trained to undertake that work in a proper spirit. That is again the second ground of that duty; you will find as you study the lives of these men, and from their writings, that this hopefulness is a feature which, if we can take away with us, from this commemoration year, then we shall have taken the first step in the lessons which are taught in this school. You will distinguish this hopefulness from the sanguineness of hope. It is a hopeful spirit but not of a sanguine kind; if it proposes to accomplish the work of centuries in as many Leades; and the work of decades in as many years; and the work of years in as many days, it is oversanguineness which if balanced with this discipline represent what I may call the difference between children and men. Many of us are still in that state, when every little success elates them, and every little depression dejects them. Give them a little start in life and they feel either that they have mastered the whole situation; a little piece of good fortune happens to them and they feel that they are the luckiest men in the world. People who have got this spirit of sanguineness developed in them are I say clearly to be distinguished from those who feel still they are hopeful of final results, and that this hope is not of a sanguine character. We have to undergo discipline; the results are to be achieved by ourselves, not by any extranious circumstance—in all the phases of power or agency which do not include ourselves, The results are to be achieved ourselves; change has to be brought about in a way which it would be difficult to anticipate at present; but each change must come if we are entrusted with that mission which has been left half-accomplished. We know that we should not be sanguine in such matters. Station and sorrows which are met with every day of our lives are simply arrangements made by other authorities, for our comforts or inconvenience, and they should never make us lose heart; no more than any small concession made by Government to this man or that man should make us feel as if we had conquered all our difficulties.

(To be concluded.)

SECTION 310 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

THE following representation on the above section has been addressed to the Hon Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Sir,—I have the honour respectfully to request that you will be so good as to place this letter before the Government of India for the favour of early consideration.

The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV. of 1882, as it stood before the end of 1893, did not authorize the Court to order the restoration to the judgement debtor of his immoveable property sold in execution of a decree on payment of the purchase money to the purchaser thereof at a court sale. Consequently, many of debtors, particularly the agriculturist-debtors, lost their ancestral lands and homes for ever as they could not satisfy the decrees ordering the sale of their property in time.

Considering it expedient in the interests of the debtor the Legislature very reasonably have recently inscorporated into the Code of Civil Procedure Section 310, A with the express object of affording the judgment-debtor one more chance of retaining, if he chooses, his property by paying his debt in the way specified in the section which runs thus:—Any person whose immoveable propertyhas been sold under this chapter (Chapter XIX relating to the execution of decrees) made at any time within thirty days from the date of the sale apply to have the sale set a side on his depositing in court:—(a) for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase money, and (b) for payment to the decree holder the amount specified in the proclamation of the sale and that for the recovery of which the sale was ordered less any amount which may since the date of such proclamatoin of sale, have been received by the decree-holder. If such deposit is made within the thirty days the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale."

The period allowed for making an application for setting aside the sale is quite reasonable, but the section does not provide for delay which may arise from urgent necessity or unvoidable accident in not making such an application within the period prescribed therefore by empowering under section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, the Court to admit, in its discretion, an application after the period allowed by law when the applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting it within such peniod. Instances can easily be cited to prove that this omission, I respectfully submit, does actually defeat, in some cases, the object of section 310 A, which places at the service of the judgment debtor a special procedure for getting, if he so wishes his property back from the purchaser.

Considering the special object the Legislature had in view in enacting this section I cannot for a moment believe that this was a deliberate omission on their part—possibly it might have been due to an oversight. Without speculating, however, upon what must have been their intention in not providing for delay which may possibly arise from circumstances quite beyond the control of the applicant in making his application for the benefit of this section, I earnestly hope that the Legislature will—at no distant date—deem it right to re-consider this subject.

I may here mention that the provisions of Section 5 of the Limitation Act have already been extended to applications under several other sections of the Code for enabling the Court to admit them in its discretion, after the period prescribed and I fail to see why the same concession should not be made in favour of an applicant under the new section of the Code,

In connection with this subject I may be permitted incidentally to add that some Subordinate Judges in this District have recently summarily rejected applications for relief under this (310 A), section, rightly thinking themselves unauthorized, as the law stands at present, to entertain such applications in consequence of the expiry of the thirty day allowed therefor, and especially as they are not permitted to see whether the delay caused, however small, was justifiable or excusable, being unavoidable under the circumstances; and that appeals from these orders have just been preferred which are now pending for adjudication before the District Court at Ratnagiri.—I have &c.

P. R. DESAI,
Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri.
Ratnagiri Oct. 2nd.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 24th September 1898:—

Atmaram Abaji Bhise, accountant, residing at Ramwadi, Market post, Bombay. Improvements in in electric appliances for the handles of cycles, pedals of sewing machines, harmoniums and the like.

Herbert Wilfrad Perry, assistant engineer, Madras Railway company, residing at Ammur, in the North Arcot district, Madras presidency. An externally ventilated hat.

Ernst Schliemann, manufacturer, of 25 Catharinenstrasse, Hamburg, in the German empire. Manufacture of a wax-like substance by the action of oxidising agents upon a mixture of resin and paraffin.

Emanuel Winter, manufacturer, of III Hernalser Hauptstrasse, Vienna, Improvements in slate frames.

The Pretot Motor Syndicate, limited, manufacturers of Botolph House, Eastcheap, London. Improvements in and relating to speed and reversing gear for motor-carriazes and other purposes,

The Pretot Motor Syndicate, limited, manufacturers, of Botolph house Eastcheap, London. Improvements in motor road-vehicles.

Amrita Lal Chowdhuri, ferrule maker of III Musjidbari street, Calcutta. A screwdown stop-ferrule.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Charles Arthur Marchant, supervisor, P. W. D., Government workshops, Cuttack. A rotatory engine to be called "Marchant's rotatory engine." (Specification filed 18 July 1898.)

Theodore Wright, gentleman, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London. Improvements in or relating to ventilating apparatus. (Specification filed 19 September 1898.

Robert James Moser, engineer, of 178 High street, Southwark, and Henry William Phipps engineer of 59 Harder's, road Peckham, both in the county of Surrey. Improvements in coin-freed delivery machines (Specification filed 19 September 188.)

John Laskey Dobell, electrical engineer, of 46, Connaught road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex. Improvements in or connected with electric batteries. (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

Walter Sheiver on Frost, engineer, of 92 Copeland road, Peckham, London. Improvements in spray producing apparatus and the like. (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

Frederick Hugh Smith, engineer, of "The Limes," Dunblane, in the county of Perth. Improvements in acetylene gas generators. (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

Heinrich Ludwig Verwohlt, director of the Maatschappij ter exploitatie van de constructiewinkel de Bromo, of Pasoerosan, Java. Improvements in and relating to machines for the treatment of Liberia coffee beans and the like. (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

William Crawford Walton, captain, 4th Bombay rifles, station staff officer, Ahmednagar. Native latrines, to be called "Nagar patent latrine." (Specification filed 23 August 1898.)

Clifford Beckett, superintending egineer, Bengal Nagpur railway, Outtack. A skip for concreting wells. (Specification filed 17 September 1898.)

Paul Dame and Henri Pottevin, chemists, and Albert Piat, founder, all of Pasis. Improvements in the manufacture of means and apparatus for filtering. (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

Hedley Livingstone Waddell Button, stationer, of Mutual chambers, Brisbane street, Launceston, in the colony of Tasmania. An improed nail. (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

B. K. Finnimore, executive engineer, Public works department, Bengal. A trough urinal. (Specification filed 21 September 1898.)

Edward William Coggilin, manufacturer, residing at 1327 North Stricker street, in the city of Baltimore, and state of Maryland, U.S.A. Improvements in and relating to railway switch boxes. (Specification filed 21 September 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

William Anderson. Improvements in apparatus for purifying water (From 26 September 1898 to 26 September 1898.)

Michael John Paul. Improvements in discharging coal and similar cargo from lighters to ships or wharves. (From 1 October 1898 to 1 October 1899.)

Alfred William MacIlwaine. Improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rags and other seeds. (From 5 October 1898 to 5 October 1899.

Alexander Stanley Elmore. Improvements in the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis and apparatus for that purpose. From 26 October 1898 to 26 October 1899.)

Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore. An improvement in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis. (From 24 October 1898 to 24 October 1899.)

Charles Albert Bagenal Target. A new or improved punkah wheel bearing and bracket, called the "Targett punkah wheel." (From 28 August 1898 to 28 August 1898.)

William Walker, Frank Richard Wilkins and Jabez Lones. Improvements in primary voltaic batteries. (From 21 September 1898 to 21 September 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

Thomas Bell and John Richardson. Improvements in portable petroleum or liquid fuel engines. (Specification filed 5 June 1894.)

Edward Lannon Cantwell. Improvements in trench kilns. (Specification filed 18 June 1894.

THE SIRDAR.

A SKETCH BY A WAR "SPECIAL."

LOUIS XIV said of France—L'etat, c'est moi. The Sirdar could use those words of the Soudan with much more truth. Consequently in speaking of the causes which have led to the success of the Soudan expedition I find myself compelled to speak of what, as I think, are the causes which have led to the success of the Sirdar: for the Sirdar is the Soudan, and the Sirdar was the expedition.

South of Assouan there is absolutely no civilian government: steamboats, and sailing craft, railway and telegraph are under the sole control of the Sirdar. The steam boats are under the orders of his subordinate officers; the railway is worked and repaired by his railway battalion; the telegraph and post offices are manned by privates of the Royal Engineers. Even those merchants who have no regular contract with the military authorites to supply the army, and who are enterprising enough to penetrate to the Soudan on private commercial ventures, must needs apply for leave to the Sirdar before passing Aes suan. Unless they obtain the sanction of the Sirdar neither they nor any other civilian can enter into his kingdom of the Soudan. The civilian population being therefore so limited, and there being few women even in Halfa, I think the questionofthe administration of Civil justice does not arise at all. But anyhow there is a large and fully occupied military prison at Wady Halfa The Sirdar has his own postage stamps and his own telegraph stamps. Money there is little need for: life in the Soudan is so simple, and is cut and dried like everything military. Your expenses are either deducted from your pay, or, in the case of transactions with the few civilian merchants in the Soudan, settlement is made by a cheque on Cairo. Otherwise I have no doubt that the Sirdar would have his own coinage. You will see from this how every department of the Soudan State comes completely under the Sirdar's control his will is law. And this is so not only in public but also in private life. No officer until he is very senior, is allowed to marry. He signs a promissory document to that effect before he enters the Egyptian army.

You probably know well the appearance of the Sirdar. He stands over six feet, and he carries his head high, as if he were thinking of other things and people than those he sees about him in every-day life. His constitution, I should say, is as hard as his disposition. He knows exactly what man he can trust to do the work which he requires. If they do it, he rewards them in just such a way as ensures their continuing to do more work of the same sort. If they fail once, he gets rid of them: if they go sick, he gets rid of them too. He has no weakly or incapable men in the whole of the Soudan. He has an army, of admirers; but I do not think he has many personal friends, nor do I believe that the Sirdar has ever felt excessive joy or sorrow. He is free from those ups and downs to which the spirits of ordinary men are subject: nothing would superlatively please or pain him. His work is so great and so absorbing that he has no time to bind himself with those ties of friendship or affection which trammel common human ity. The death of any man or woman, most closely connected with him, would not distress him greatly. I cannot help being reminded of these lines:—

"One may fall, then he falls by himself.
Fails by himself, with himself to blame.
One may succeed, then to him is the pelf
Loot of the city, in gold or fame;
Plunder of earth shall be all his own,
'He travels the fastest who travels alone.'
White hands cling to the tight-tied rein,
Or drag the spur from the booted heel
Tenderest voices cry 'turn again!'
Salt tears fall on the scabbarded steel.
Down to Gehenna,—or up to the Throne,
'He travels the fastest who travels alone.'"

The Sirdar travels alone, and is travelling fast Although he has every appearance of trusting his subordinates he trusts no one until he sees for him self. He rises very early, and his energy and power of work are indefatigable. He has a wonderfu knowledge of human nature, which not only lead him to choose just the most suitable man as the heads of his departments but also gives him an instinctive knowledge of what his enemy are doing and thinking. Just as a good captain of a cricket team should be a good all-round player, so I think the Sirdar is a fine General because he is contented to perform the duty of supreme control and supervision, without interfering with any particular branch a knowledge of which he might regard as his special forte. He is careless of his personal appearance, as are those who do not come into frequent contact with women; and I believe that what Napoleon I. falsely and boastfully said of himself is true of Sir Herbert Kitchener—"that all the fairest women in the world could not beguile him into sacrificing one hour of important work."—*Pioneer.*

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN COLOMBO.

A MEMORANDUM has been drawn up and circulated by Mr. W. E. Davidson, Chairman of the Municipal Council of Colombo, with the view of dealing with the Plague in the event of the disease making its appearance in Colombo. It deals with proposals to afford adequate isolation of healthy persons against plague: and contains suggestions put forward particularly to meet the wants of those who, owing to caste and other sectional prejudices, prefer organising their own camps of refuge, rather than accept accommodation available in the Health Camps already erected by Government and the Municipal Council. According to Mr. Davidson's plan, the public are enabled to have the co-operation of the authorities, when they so desire for separate health camps for themselves. Applicants, among other things are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 in an approved bank, to defray the expenses incurred by the Municipal Council or Government in connection with these camps. They are also required to state the maximum accommodation likely to be required, and submit for the approval of the Plague Committee a description of the site of the land on which they propose to build their camps. On being approved by the authorities, such site would be reserved for the purpose in view. Where people cannot point to suitable private land. Government land would be provided gratis on application as also in every case medicines and disinfectants. On the application being granted, the Plague Committee would cause to have on the site approved the width of the main roads demarcated on the ground, the elevation lines of the buildings defined, as well as the width of the cross and back streets. All sanitary arragements, plan and size of buildings are to be in accordance with the regulations laid down in the memorandum and as hereinafter to be fixed by the Plague Committee. Each building is to be for the use of one family only and each tenement is to be allotted for no more than 50 persons. All camps of this description will be subject to the general direction and control of the P. C. M. O. Medical aid will be provided gratis. Sites for shops would be selected and the community would make its own arrangements for the supply of provision and necessaries subject to regulations of the Plague Committee regarding the Police Cordon. In all matters connected with the definition of an infected area, with the removal of healty persons and with work inside the camp the Plague Committee would be guided in the first place by the P. C. M. O. and in the second by the wishes of the leaders of the community which constructs the camp.

The authorities are prepared to erect portable houses in six hours. As a foot-note, the memorandum states that inoculation against the plague will be optional. Persons who have been inoculated, even though living in an infected are a will be exempted for the period which the P. C. M. O. may decide, from being removed to a health camp.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Colombo and 12 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in almost all districts and the minimum from 6° to 7° in defect at Ahmedabad and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Lahore and

WRITERS AND READERS.

LORD PLAYFAIR'S biography, it is stated, is to be written by Sir Wemyss Reid.

Miss Jane Barlow's new volume of short stories From the East unto the West will be published by Messrs. Methuen & Co.

Mr. Alex. Gardner has in preparation "Kilmacolm a Parish History, 1100-1898," by James Murray, M. A., minister of the parish. Only a limited number of copies will be printed.

Dr. A. Thesleff, a Finnish scholar, who has spent several months among the gipsies of Northern Sweden and Norway disguised as one of their class, will shortly publish a work on their language, life, and manners.

The latest news of Dr. George MacDonald, the poet and novelist, is that he is very much better. He is at Cranmer Hill, Haslemere. His illness is not dangerous, but at the age of seventy-four it is naturally the source of some anxiety.

"With Kitchener to Khartoum," by Mr. G. W. Steevens, will be published immediatly by Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons. The chapters dealing with the fall of Khartoum were telegraphed from the front by Mr. Steevens, and by this means a volume on the expedition will be in the hands of readers in a few days.

A "George Meredith Birthday Book," long in demand, has been compiled, the "Athenæum" says, by D. M., the initials of a name that adds a personal interest to the compilation. The birthday book, in its "special fine edition" at any rate, promises to be scarce enough, for the issue is of seventy-five copies only.

It may or may not be true that it was Rossett who urged Burne-Jones, when at the outset of his career to connect with a hyphen Burne and Jones says William Sharp in the Atlantic. Jones is nobody Rossetti would declare only a particle of a vast multiple! But Burne-Jones—that is unmistakable?

What promises to be one of the most interesting books of the autumn season is The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll (Rev. C. L. Dodgson) which has been prepared by Mr. S. D. Collingwood with the aid of the late author's family. Mr. Fisher Unwin is to issue the work, in which will appear some hitherto unpublished potraits of Tennyson Mr. Ruskin Mr. George MacDonald the Rossettis, Mr Holman, Hunt, the Duke of Albany, and others reproduced from photographs taken by Lewis Carroll.

More than one London publisher has been approached on behalf of Signor Crispi to find out if they will give his memoirs to the public. As yet no firm has been discovered with the requisite amount of courage, or rashness as the case may be. In the first place the Italian ex-Premier is a most voluminous writer, and his reminiscences extend to no less than eleven volumes. Secondly, he has dealt with his political opponents, both alive and dead, in his most trenchant manner, and that is saying a good deal. No Italian house will undertake the responsibility of publication.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Life, by Margaret Moyes Black, will be issued in the Famous Scots Series this week. Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier also publish The Master of Craigens, by A. D. Ritchie, with illustrations by James Allan Duncan; Korean Sketches, a Missionary's Observation in the Hermit Nation, by the Rev. James S. Gale, with eight illustrations. When Hyacinths Bloom, a story for girls, by Ida Jackson, with four illustrations by Ida Lovering; and Green Garry, a schoolboys story, by Mariande Kirlew, author of The Red Thread of Honour with four illustrations by Walter S. Stacey.

"Literature" states that at the suggestion of Lord Acton, who considers that such a book is needed as a book of reference, Mr. G. P. Gooch is preparing a text-book of modern history dealing with the last 400 years. In this work there will be no narrative. The information will be conveyed in summaries under any given year, the political history on the left page and the rest on the right, with full indices and appendices. Our contemporary also announces that the Scottish Text Society will publish in its issue of next year the Chronicles of Robert Lyndsay of Pitscottie. This will be the first accurate text from the best MSS. of Sir Walter Scott's favourite Auld Pitscottie, and will contain much new matter, unknown to either Sir Walter or Dalzell, covering the critical period of Scottish history from 1565 to 1575.

In a sketch of Mrs. Besant, a writer in "The Echo" says:—The whole of Mrs. Besant's public life, from her early Freethought days, has been so entirely open to the eye of the world that I need say nothing about its external incidents, and very little in relation to the growth of her mind. Stage by stage it is not only natural but perfectly consistent. The woman who at forty-two read The Secret Doctrine, and surrendered to Mdme. Blavatsky without any intellectual struggle, was in all essentials the same as the girl who travelled to Oxford twenty years before to lay her doubts before Dr. Pusey. There is the same consuming earnestness and sincerity, the same impatience to translate the new-found truth into action and I will add, the same singular weakness or need of reliance upon another and more original mind. Mrs. Besant, with all her amazing personal force, strikes one as not at all original or very strong on the intellectual side. This is sufficiently apparent. I think, in her writing, which fails to do her justice in a way quite distressing to those who know anything of her strange charm. Her greatness lies in her emotional, temperamental qualities. Those qualities, which compel all sorts and conditions of men who come within sight and hearing to confess themselves her servants and disciples.

An important work was published the other day by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It is a three-volume work entitled Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of his History, being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during twenty-five years official and private intercourse with the great Chancellor. The MS. of this works which contains many important documents hitherto unpublished, and some startling appreciations by the late Chancellor on some of his contemporaries, was brought to England some years ago and deposited in a safe in London, a portion of it being sealed until the announcement of his death.

Mr. Hugh Thomson is going to illustrate the Old Fairy Tales for Messrs. Macmillan and Co. They will be illustrated in colour, and published at a shilling. The opening number will be Jack the Giant Killer, and will appear early in October. Besides full-page plates every page of text will be surrounded by a decorative border illustrating incidents of the tale.

Among Messrs. Macmillan's forthcoming publications is announced a biography of John Manners, the famous Marquis of Granby, by Mr. Walter Evelyn Manners. The volume is an epitome of many of the most brilliant engagements in the wars during the reigns of George II. and George III., and will contain plans of several of the most interesting battlefields mentioned, as well as portraits of some celebrities of the period.

Mr. John Kensit has written his autobiography, which has been secured by the proprietors of The Christian Budget, and the first instalment appears in last week's number. Some of the chapter titles are as follows: First Attempts at Fighting Ritualism, Protest at Bow Church—Full Words of the Protest, Subsequent Actions and The Protestant Reaction.

Mr. Thistleton Dyer has written a volume on the curiosities of the parish registers, which will be published very shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock under the title Old English Social Life, as told by the Parish Register It deals incidentally with such subjects as parish customs, superstitions, epidemics, parish scandals, and punishments.

Mr. Thomson has also supplied some drawings of figure subjects for Mr. A. G. Bradley's Highways and Byways of North Wales, to supplement, as in the case of Mr. Norway's book on Devon and Cornwall, the admirable landscape studies by Mr. Pennell. Mr. Thomson is now engaged upon illustrations, both landscape and figure subjects, for a similar book on the North of Ireland, written by Mr. Stephen Gwynn.

Mr. A. J. Dawson's forthcoming book, Bismillah which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan early in October, is the outcome of its writer's travels in Morocco during the past year. Mr. Dawson's previous works have been studies in character development. On this occasion Mr. Dowson essays rather the line of the romantic story.

Waste-paper lying about the garden of Hawarden was always put to an ingenious use by Mr. Gladstone. A gentleman was one day walking with the Premier (as he was then), when they came to a small piece of paper lying on the grass. What would you do with that? said Mr. Gladstone, pointing to it. I think I'd pick it up and take it away, answered his companion, astonished. Ah, well, this is what I do with it, said Mr. Gladstone. Thereupon he placed the point of his walking-stick on the middle of the scrap of paper, twisted the stick round and round in the soil, and with much dexterity left the bit of paper in the soil, and out of sight. The Duke of Buccleuch taught me to do that, he said, as they resumed their walk. It is good for the soil.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

MEMOIRS OF BISMARCK.

DR. BUSCH'S SECRET DIARY.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

His treatment of the aged Emperor was throughout consistent with this mental attitude. He let him know as much as he thought was good for him and he dominated him entirely by his masterful demeanour. Writing in 1870, Dr. Busch says:—

"March 31st.—Commissioned by the Chief to tell Zitelmann (an official of the Ministry of State in charge of Press matters) that the newspaper extracts which his office prepares for submission to the King (through the Minister) should be better sifted and arranged. Those that are suitable for the King are to be gummed on to separate sheets, and detached from those that are not suitable for him. Particularities and stupidities, such as those from King of the 25th and Cassel of the 28th, belong to the latter category, and must not be laid before him. If he sees that kind of thing printed in black on white he is apt to believe it. He does not know the character of the papers."

About the same period, he records the following incident:—

"The Chancellor then remarked suddenly:—'The King told me an untruth to-day. I asked him if the bombardment was not to commence, and he replied that he had ordered it. But I knew immediately that was not true. I know him. He cannot lie, or at least not in such a way that it cannot be detected. He at once changes colour, and it was particularly noticeable when he replied to my question to-day. When I looked at him straight into his eyes he could not stand it.'"

But it was the "petticoat influence" at Court—the influence he ascribed to our own Queen, to the Empress Augusta, and the Crown Princess Frederick—that especially excited his wrath:—

"That seems to be a characteristic of the Hohenzollerns—their women-folk have always a great influence upon them. It was not so with Frederick the Great, but with his successor and the late King, as well as the present Most Gracious and his future Majesty. The most curious example is that of Prince Charles, who is anything but a good husband, and yet depends upon his wife; indeed, he is thoroughly afraid of her and is guided by her wishes. . . . But it is somewhat different with these two (the King and the Crown Prince). They want to be praised. They like to have it said, in the English and French Press that they are considerate and generous. They find that the Germans praise them enough as it is."

It is not necessary here to describe the unwarrantable and unchivalrous Press campaign which the Chancellor inspired against the Empress Augusta. It is enough to mention that Dr. Busch seemed to share his feelings, and that the resulting "friction" articles are complacently reproduced at length. Of the Crown Prince Frederick he was at once contemptuous and jealous. To quote Dr. Busch, in 1870,

"I ventured to ask how he now stood with the Crown Prince. 'Excellently,' he answered. 'We are quite good friends since he has come to recognise that I am not on the side of the French, as he had previously fancied—I do not know on what grounds. I remarked that the day before the Crown Prince had looked very pleased. 'Why should he not be pleased?' replied the Count. 'The Heir Apparent of one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world, and with the best prospects. He will be reasonable later on and allow his Ministers to govern more, and not put himself too much forward, and in general he will get rid of many bad habits that render old gentlemen of his trade sometimes rather troublesome. For the rest, he is unaffected and straight forward; but he does not care to work much, and is quite happy if he has plenty of money and amusements, and if the newspapers praise him.'

Lord Rosebery was, indeed, far too astute for the younger Bismarck. The Prince himself bore further witness to the unwelcome fact—to say of Schleswig, and Hanover). She could hardly bear the sight of me, but that feeling has now somewhat subsided. She once asked me to bring her a glass of water, and as I handed it to her she said to a lady-in-waiting who sat near and whose name I forget, "He has cost me as many tears as there is water in this glass." But that is all over now."

"The conversation then turned (February, 187.) on the condition of the Emperor. The Prince observed, 'He has lost in energy and intellectual power, and has thus become more open to improper influences.'"

"I inquired about the Successor, and how the Chancellor now stood with him.

"'Well' he said quite well. He is more human so to speak, more upright and modest—his character resembling that of his grandfather and of Frederick William I. He does not say; I have won the battle, I have conducted the campaign but "I know that I am not capable of doing it; the Chief of my General Staff has done it, and he therefore deserves his rewards." The Most Gracious thinks quite differently. He also cannot tell exactly an untruth, but he will have it that he has done everything himself; he likes to be in the foreground; he loves posing and the appearance of authority. The Crown Princess also is unaffected and sincere, which her mother-in-law is not. It is only family considerations that make her troublesome, formerly more than at present.'

"'The uncle in Hanover?' I suggested.

"'No, not so much as the Coburger and the Augustenburger; but she is honourable, and has no great pretensions."

And at a later date:—

"What your Serene Highness has just said about the Crown Prince bears out the description of him which you gave me in 1870 during the drive from Beaumont to Vendresse—a pleasant life without much thought or care, plenty of money, and praise from the newspaper.'

"'Yes, that is his character,' he replied. 'Like his grandfather, Frederick William III., whom he resembles in other respects also. Of course you have read the memoirs of Caroline Bauer?' 'Yes,' I replied. 'And those of old Hofrath Schneider.' 'Ah, quite so; he also tells similar stories, but in his innocence, does not know what injury they do him. The old King used to drive seven times a week from the Pfauenin sel or the palace at Potsdam to the theatre in Berlin in order to see worthless commonplace pieces, and afterwards to go behind the scenes and chuck the actresses under the chin, and then drive back the long dusty road he came. That is also the Crown Prince's style—he wants to amuse himself, not to govern. It may turn out badly some day when I am too weak to do anything more, and we may lose ground again in many ways. It is true he wishes to keep me, but I shall go. In future a Great elector or a Frederick the Great will not be required. A Frederick William I, would suffice, or even a Frederick William II., for he would not have been so bad had he not been rendered effeminate by the women."

As the Emperor William grew more and more feeble, the Chancellor was increasingly preoccupied with his own future, in the event of a change of masters. He was prepared to lay down conditions, which Frederick would accept, but the latter, he was convinced, "would not keep his promise." Moreover, the new Emperor would be dominated by his wife, and influenced by his liking for Queen Victoria, "and (here he mimicked the act of counting money) by her generosity. He has but slight knowledge of State affairs, and little interest in them, and he lacks courage." He was distrustful of the Crown Prince's overtures; characteristically, he thought them inspired only by self-interest. He ascribed the same motives to "her," "the Englishwoman," "the Guelph," "Victoria II.," to give some of the terms in which he alluded to the Crown Princess. Dr. Busch, no doubt, accurately reflected the thought of his Chief when, as he himself says:—

"After the death of the Emperor Frederick, I wrote to Bucher a few lines expressing the satisfaction I felt that we were relieved of that incubus, and that his place was now to be taken by a disciple and admirer of the Chief.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

Everyone will recall the scandal surrounding the publication of the Emperor Frederick's Diary, by Dr. Geffcken, in the Deutsche Rundschau. Dr. Busch treats of the affair with characteristic gusto. The moment the breath was out of the Emperor's body the Palace was surrounded by troops, in order, as rumour said, that the documents should not be smuggled out; but report added that they came into the possession of the Queen, and that she refused to give them up. The Chancellor was enraged; the Diary threatened to deprive him of the credit for the inception of the Imperial idea. He at once sent for Dr. Busch, and, with the frakness arising out of knowledge of his subordinate, remarked: "As you will have seen from what you read, we must first treat it as a forgery, a point of view for which a great deal may be said. Then, when it is proved to be genuine by the production of the original, it can be dealt with further in another way." Dr. Busch was, of course, willing to oblige, but he regarded the Diary as genuine. The Prince rejoined:—

"You were quite right. I myself consider the Diary even more genuine than you do. It is quite insignificant, superficial stuff, without any true conception of the situation, a medley of sentimental politics, self-conceit, and phrase-mongering. He was far from being as clever as his father, and the latter was certainly not a first-rate politician. It is just that which proves its genuineness to me. But at first we must treat it as doubtful."

The Emperor (William II.) was, he added, "quite in a rage, and wishes to have strong measures taken against the publication." Later he repeated to his faithful henchman the plan of campaign to be pursued:—

"First assert it to be a forgery, and express indignation at such a calumny upon the noble dead. Then, when they prove it to be genuine, refute the errors and foolish ideas which it contains, but cautiously, and bearing in mind that he was Emperor, and father to the present Emperor."

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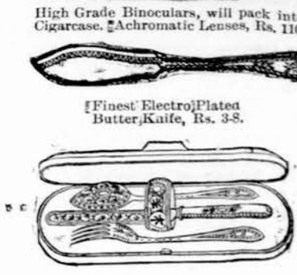

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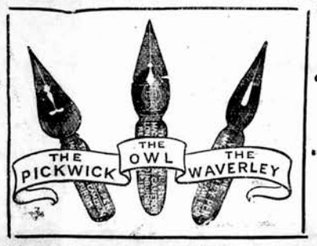

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